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REPORT

OF THE

Richard L. Ruden
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1913



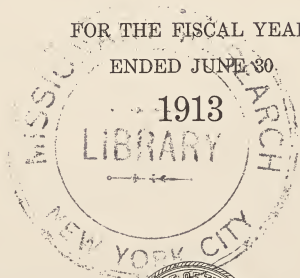
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Okla., August 16, 1913.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the year ending June 30, 1913. This office, under direction of the department, deals with matters pertaining to enrollment and allotment of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, the handling of tribal revenues, which includes royalties from tribal coal and asphalt leases, rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings, disposition of unallotted lands, and all other matters pertaining to tribal property, and the completion and settlement of the tribal affairs of each of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Reports are submitted to the department through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs who forwards same with his recommendation. Instructions are also received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior concerning matters pertaining to the work of this office.

There is also inclosed the report of the Superintendent of the Union Agency, which office has supervision over the affairs of such individual Indians as are under control of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and supervision of the department, but such office has no connection with the settlement of tribal matters or with closing or prolonging such work. The report of the supervisor of schools is also attached hereto.

INTRODUCTORY.

Previous annual reports of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and of this office have shown the work performed each year, but it seems advisable to refer briefly to the conditions prevailing among the Five Civilized Tribes prior to the establishment of what is commonly known as the Dawes Commission, and of the objects sought to be accomplished and work since performed. This commission was abolished July 1, 1905, and the remaining work devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior, under whose supervision and direction the work has continued through this office.

The Five Civilized Tribes embrace the Seminoles numbering 3,119 persons, the Creeks numbering 18,716 persons, the Cherokees numbering 41,696 persons, the Choctaws numbering 26,730 persons, and the Chickasaws numbering 10,955 persons, a total of 101,216, or about one-third of the present Indian population in the United States. These Five Civilized Tribes prior to 1898 owned and controlled what was then the Indian Territory, an area of about 19,500,000 acres, with the exception of a small tract embracing the Quapaw Agency. They managed their own affairs within the limitations of their respective

nations independent of each other and of the United States Government, elected their governors or principal chiefs and other national officers, together with legislators or councillors, who met in session once each year to enact laws governing their affairs generally, including their schools, handled their own revenues, and maintained separate constitutional organizations. Each tribe owned in common all the land within its borders, but could not dispose of it without the consent of the United States. Their various laws permitted, under certain stipulations, any member of the respective tribes to take possession for his exclusive use, of any area of land not in possession or use of another citizen, which land he could lease or quitclaim to others. The construction of railroads and the resources of the country caused a large immigration of white people and resulted in towns being built upon the common property of the different nations, all persons being required to pay specified amounts for the privilege of engaging in their various occupations or business. Such conditions caused much complication and confusion, and enabled the more enlightened and progressive members of the tribes to control large areas of tribal lands for their personal benefit to the detriment of others less fortunate.

The act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis Act, provided for radical and important changes in the administration of affairs in the Indian Territory. This act and subsequent agreements and legislation, after making reservations for then existing railroads, towns, schools, cemeteries, and tribal buildings, provided for the valuation and allotment of the land to the individual members of each tribe according to the value as appraised for allotment purposes and for disposal of the lands remaining.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes was charged with the duty of preparing rolls of Indians entitled to participate in the allotment and distribution of the tribal estates and of appraising and allotting the land according to value, under direction of and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. All other work pertaining to tribal matters, coming under the jurisdiction of the Department, was handled through the office of the United States Indian inspector for Indian Territory, as authorized by the act approved June 28, 1898, which provided as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in the Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law relating to affairs therein.

The office of inspector was consolidated with the office of Commissioner to the Five Tribes on July 1, 1907. The area comprised in Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory was admitted as the State of Oklahoma on November 16, 1907.

Prior to June 28, 1898, each tribe had a constitution modeled after the constitution of the United States, and had a full set of executive, legislative, and judicial officers, the chief executive being termed the principal chief or governor. The act of June 28, 1898, provided for the abolishment of tribal courts and placed certain statutes of Arkansas in effect in the Indian Territory and gave the United States courts jurisdiction except in certain cases affecting purely tribal matters.

The Creek agreement, ratified by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stats., 861), and the Cherokee agreement, ratified by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 716), placed

the collection of all tribal revenues and the disbursement of all tribal funds of these nations in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), contained a similar provision applicable to all of the Five Civilized Tribes, including the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations. The act of April 26, 1906, also contained a provision abolishing all taxes collected under tribal laws from and after December 31, 1905.

The agreements with the various tribes provided that the tribal governments should be abolished March 4, 1906. As the work of enrollment and allotment proved to be much larger than was at first anticipated, and as such work, together with the final disposition of tribal property and winding up of tribal affairs, was delayed by various acts of Congress providing for the enrollment of new-born children, etc., the rolls were not finally closed until March 4, 1907. Furthermore, certain portions of the work were delayed or suspended until the litigation affecting it was finally concluded. It was thus impracticable to abolish the tribal governments on March 4, 1906, as it was necessary at least for each principal chief to continue in order to execute conveyances, etc. Congress, therefore, by joint resolution on March 2, 1906, continued the existence of the tribal governments, and section 28 of the act approved April 26, 1906, contained the following provision:

That the tribal existence and present tribal governments of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes or nations are hereby continued in full force and effect for all purposes authorized by law, until otherwise provided by law, but the tribal council or legislature in any of said tribes or nations shall not be in session for a longer period than thirty days in any one year: *Provided*, That no act, ordinance, or resolution (except resolutions of adjournment) of the tribal council or legislature of any of said tribes or nations shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States: *Provided further*, That no contract involving the payment or expenditure of any money or affecting any property belonging to any of said tribes or nations made by them, or any of them, or by any officer thereof, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States.

While the tribal governments were continued by this act, the tribal officials had been divested of practically all governmental functions, and since the passage of the act of April 26, 1906, the tribal governments have consisted only of the principal chief or governor, secretaries, interpreters, and such clerical assistants as were considered necessary. All tribal records, papers, documents, etc., have been turned over to the custody of this office, as provided by section 13 of the act of May 27, 1908, and the Secretary of the Interior has taken charge of all tribal property, as provided by the Indian appropriation act of April 30, 1908. There being no governmental machinery in the Five Civilized Tribes to hold elections, there have been none held since the passage of the act of April 26, 1906, and as such act continued the tribal governments existing at that time, the acting officers on that date continued to fill their respective positions. The act of April 26, 1906, provided that in case the chief executive of any of the Five Civilized Tribes should refuse or neglect to perform the duties devolving upon him, he could be removed by the President of the United States, or if a vacancy in such position arose from any other cause, such vacancy should be filled by appointment by the President of a citizen by blood of the tribe.

The Indian appropriation act of August 24, 1912, provided that no tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes could be expended during the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, without specific appropriation by Congress except as follows:

Equalization of allotments, per capita and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, tribal and other Indian schools for the current fiscal year under existing law, salaries and contingent expenses of governors, chiefs, assistant chiefs, secretaries, interpreters, and mining trustees of the tribes for the current fiscal year, and attorneys for said tribes employed under contract approved by the President, under existing law, for the current fiscal year.

This act contained no provision for the meeting of the tribal councils or legislatures, nor the payment of expenses of such meetings. Such councils, however, had not met for several years prior thereto, except in the Choctaw Nation. The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, approved June 30, 1913, contained practically the same provision with reference to the use of tribal funds.

The work involved the enrollment of 101,000 citizens from 250,000 applicants from all parts of the United States, the establishment of the limits of 308 existing towns, the surveying of these towns and their subdivisions into lots and blocks, the appraisal and disposal of the town lots, for the benefit of the individual members of the tribes, the supervision and enforcement of tribal laws, the collection and disbursement of immense sums of money due as royalties, rents, etc., and the final closing up of all matters, so that each member of the tribe should receive his share of the whole. This work was very exacting and complicated and instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior were frequently asked to govern cases constantly arising not clearly covered by law. The magnitude and detail of the task can hardly be understood by those not familiar with the legislation, requirements, and litigation.

The enrollment was completed and the rolls closed by congressional legislation March 4, 1907, and the allotments to individual members have been practically completed.

Allotments have been made as follows: To 3,119 Seminoles an average of 120 acres each, 40 acres of which was a homestead and nontaxable in perpetuity; to 18,716 Creeks, including 6,807 freedmen, 160 acres each, of which 40 acres was a homestead and nontaxable and inalienable for 21 years; to 40,196 Cherokees, including 4,924 freedmen, an average of 110 acres each, of which 40 acres was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee; to 27,020 Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens an average of 320 acres each, of which 160 acres was a homestead; and to each of 10,657 Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, who did not participate in other tribal property, land equal in value to 40 acres of the average allottable land. The Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement provided that all land allotted should be nontaxable while title remained in the original allottee, not exceeding 21 years, which the United States Supreme Court recently upheld notwithstanding the fact that Congress in 1908 provided that all Indians enrolled as less than half blood should be removed from departmental supervision, that the restrictions on lands other than homestead of those enrolled between one-half blood and three-quarter blood should be removed, that further restrictions could be removed by the Secretary of the Interior in individual instances, and that in all instances where restrictions were thus removed land should thereupon be subject to taxation.

Since 1910 amounts ranging from 2 cents to \$651.20 each, aggregating \$1,003,029.38, have been paid to 65,678 citizens to equalize allotments; all of these payments were made on a basis of certain valuations, and citizens not receiving their quota of lands were paid the balance due in money.

In addition thereto payrolls covering \$541,339.54 due 999 restricted Cherokee Indians were furnished the superintendent, Union Agency, for payment when authorized by the department.

There were 28,365 suits brought by the Department of Justice on request of the Secretary of the Interior to set aside conveyances made by Indians of portions of their allotted lands before they were authorized to dispose of them under the then existing law. Of these suits, 9,674 have been dismissed to date, leaving 18,691 pending.

The unfinished work now being performed in connection with allotments is the completion of final and permanent office records, the distribution of money to equalize allotments, and the disposition of 3,601,202 acres remaining after allotment. To the present time 1,870,858 acres have been disposed of, although final payments of last sales are not due until December, 1914. There remain to be disposed of the payments to 17,708 individual members of the Creek Nation to equalize their allotments, which would require about \$7,000,000 on the basis of value of allotments heretofore made, but which will require legislation; the disposition of about 370 cemeteries; the sale and disposition of approximately 1,278,000 acres of timber lands in the Choctaw Nation; the sale of the surface of 432,000 acres of coal lands recently authorized by Congress, the final disposition of the coal underlying such lands, which will require legislation, the reoffering and disposition of such tracts of unallotted lands, scattered and interspersed with allotted lands, as may not be finally paid for, and finally the distribution of all tribal moneys and the proceeds arising from the sale of all tribal property. Of the money derived from the proceeds of the sale of unallotted land and other tribal property, about \$4,500,000 has been deposited in National and State banks in Oklahoma, which money is now drawing interest at the rate of about \$200,000 annually.

This report shows in detail the work accomplished during the past year, there being employed in this office an average of 68 clerks, during which time there was received \$3,535,878.15, which in turn was disbursed or accounted for.

As shown by the report of the superintendent of the Union Agency, there were employed in his office in connection with handling of the affairs of restricted Indians an average of 152 clerks and 25 Indian police, during which time in connection with such matters his office received \$4,984,181.95, which was disbursed or accounted for.

The report of the supervisor of schools shows that there were maintained during the year 12 boarding schools and that the total number of persons employed in connection therewith, including 4 in his office, averaged 183. Such force in the different offices embraces all employees under jurisdiction of the department in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Prior to 1898, before changes in the administration of affairs brought about by subsequent laws, and while lands were held in common, the Union Agency was a small affair, the force consisting of an agent at a nominal salary with 2 clerks and a few Indian policemen, the principal duties of that office being correspondence with the various principal

chiefs and the investigation of complaints. Since this office has had supervision over the allotments to individual members and has handled the affairs of about 33,000 individual Indians that are under control of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and supervision of the department, including the receiving and accounting for vast sums realized from royalties on oil produced on the allotted lands, sales of lands, etc., the work and force have increased until it is now by far the largest Indian agency in existence.

Special attention is invited to that portion of the report of the United States Indian superintendent, Union Agency, dealing with probate matters, and also to the reports heretofore submitted by Mr. M. L. Mott, national attorney for the Creek Nation, and a special report by Mr. W. W. Hastings, national attorney for the Cherokee Nation, showing the deplorable conditions existing in certain localities with reference to such matters, and the necessity for provision to be made for the protection of the estates of minor and dependent citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

While the work incident to enrollment and allotment in the Five Civilized Tribes is practically complete, there is a vast amount of unfinished work still devolved upon this office in connection therewith, including equalization of allotments, completing final records, plats, maps, etc. Many other unforeseen complications constantly arise which will require much time and careful investigation to unravel; the equalization of Creek allotments is especially complicated, several million dollars being involved and legislation being necessary.

During the present fiscal year thousands of letters of inquiry requesting information in regard to allotment, sale of unallotted lands, and right to enrollment have been received, all requiring special care in examining the records for the purpose of obtaining the necessary data to make proper replies. There have been prepared and furnished 29,781 certified copies of the records of enrollment and allotment, and approximately 30,000 statements and certificates of various kinds relating thereto have been prepared and checked for the use of the Indian superintendent and the various field clerks. In addition, thousands of persons have personally appeared at this office seeking information of various kinds relating to such matters. These persons have had to be waited upon and furnished with the desired information when it was found proper to do so, the services of from two to four clerks being constantly required for such purpose.

During the year 56,451 communications were received and 137,813 letters, circulars, notices, and other papers pertaining to tribal matters were mailed, being a daily average of 620 pieces handled.

The average number of persons engaged in this office during the year was 68. These have been employed constantly in connection with work pertaining to enrollment and allotment, collection of rents, sale of unallotted lands and other tribal property, and furnishing the public certified information of records, etc.

The most important work accomplished during the present fiscal year has been in connection with the sale of the unallotted and timber

lands. There were offered 919,182 acres of tribal unallotted and timber lands during the past year, of which 900,175 acres were sold for \$4,494,683, or \$1,613,786 more than the appraisalment. The total area of tribal lands disposed of between November, 1910, and June 30, 1913, aggregates 1,849,722 acres in 28,222 tracts interspersed with allotted lands. These lands were sold for \$10,745,495, or \$2,479,266 more than the minimum price, the terms being partial payment at time of sale and balance on deferred payments covering two years with 6 per cent interest. During the year there has been received on account of unallotted and timber lands sold, including interest due thereon, \$2,656,941.26, making a total of \$5,505,041.61 collected to June 30, 1913, leaving \$5,429,709.59 to be collected on the deferred payments as they become due, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the date of purchase until receipt of payment. The total amount of interest collected on deferred payments during the year amounts to \$138,491.17, making the total interest collected thereon to June 30, 1913, amount to \$189,256.15.

To June 30, 1913, the expenses, including making the agreements from 1893, when the Dawes Commission was first created, receiving applications for enrollment from all over the country, appraising the land and making the allotments, issuing the certificates of allotment and making the final deeds covering the entire work, amounted to \$35.20 per capita; the cost of the sales of the lands made in the last three years is about 4 cents per acre, which includes preparation of all data, advertisements, furnishing information to prospective purchasers, conducting sales, preparing and furnishing purchasers with certificates of purchase, receiving remittances until final payments are made, including computation of interest thereon, preparing deeds, and having them executed by the tribal authorities, approved by the department, recorded, and delivered.

During the year the sale of the unallotted lands in the Seminole Nation was completed. The total area remaining unsold in the other nations is 1,730,344 acres; all of which is located in the Choctaw Nation excepting 7,839 acres in the Chickasaw Nation, 895 acres in the Cherokee Nation, and 503 acres in the Creek Nation. This area will probably be slightly increased by reason of the cancellation of duplicate allotments that may be discovered and the adjustment of several allotments that are in litigation or otherwise affected and by cancellation of sales on which payments are not completed.

Another branch of unfinished work, and one of the most important, is the survey, classification, appraisalment, and sale of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 19, 1912 (37 Stat., 67 to 70), as amended by the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 531, 532).

Several enrolled citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, entitled to allotments as shown by enrollment records, have not been located, and there are pending in the courts several cases involving allotments which can not be completed until decisions are rendered. In all of the nations there have been reported some duplicate enrollments and allotments which will require field investigation to determine whether or not they are duplica-

tions, and where necessary, court proceedings must be instituted to cancel one of the allotments and the evidence of title therein to such allottee. In addition there remain to be delivered approximately 4,800 deeds or patents issued to members of the five nations; about 4,000 of these were returned unclaimed or refused, and it is necessary to exercise every possible effort and care in order to make proper delivery.

The work in connection with the equalization of allotments in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations has been pushed with vigor and very satisfactory progress has been made, there having been disbursed from this office during the year \$482,171.32 to 3,578 members.

The sum of \$217,226.61 was collected and deposited to the credit of the tribes during the year as royalty on tribal coal and asphalt leases covering 104,760 acres in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations; the rental for the use of the surface of segregated coal and asphalt lands and other unallotted lands, for grazing and other purposes, amounted to \$116,134.22; including smaller amounts from other sources, the total tribal revenues collected, aside from the proceeds of the sales of unallotted land, aggregated \$437,791.20.

As shown by the report of the superintendent of the Union Agency, the usefulness of the field clerks, formerly designated as district agents, has been fully demonstrated after a trial of several years, and the work devolved upon them has been of such importance and magnitude, especially in probate matters affecting estates of minors as disclosed by investigation to which special attention is invited, as to clearly show that their services are indispensable in protecting the interests of the restricted and minor citizens.

ALLOTMENT AND SALE OF UNALLOTTED LANDS.

The following table shows the number of enrolled citizens entitled to and allotted in each of the Five Civilized Tribes, the approximate number of restricted class, and the status of allotments and sale of unallotted lands:

Status of allotment work and sale of unallotted lands on June 30, 1913.

Tribes.	Enrolled citizens entitled to allotments.	Restricted Indians, June 30, 1913.	Average area of allotments, not including Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen. ¹	Area of homesteads.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Choctaw.....	26,730	9,434	320	160	6,953,048.07
Chickasaw.....	10,955	2,112	320	160	4,707,904.28
Cherokee.....	41,696	11,770	110	40	4,420,067.73
Creek.....	18,716	7,892	160	40	3,079,094.61
Seminole.....	3,119	1,731	120	40	365,851.67
Total.....	101,216	32,939	.....	.....	19,525,966.36

¹ The average area of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen allotments is 40 acres and their entire allotments are homesteads.

Status of allotment work and sale of unallotted lands on June 30, 1913—Continued.

Tribes.	Reserved from allotments for town sites, railroad rights of way, coal and asphalt segregation, churches, schools, cemeteries, etc.	Allotted to June 30, 1913.	Unallotted, including timber lands.	
			Sold to June 30, 1913.	Remaining unsold.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Choctaw	465,614	4,297,385.99	893,790.20	1,296,257.88
Chickasaw	46,310	3,801,989.91	859,500.32	104.05
Cherokee	22,884	4,346,523.29	49,765.44	895.00
Creek	16,015	2,998,997.14	63,578.89	503.58
Seminole	1,931	359,696.93	4,223.74	None.
Total	552,754	15,804,593.26	1,870,858.59	¹ 1,297,760.51

¹ This includes 1,278,753 acres of timber lands in the Choctaw Nation, but does not include 432,584 acres of segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

The enrollment of citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes was completed and the rolls were closed on March 4, 1907, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137). The work in connection with allotments has been completed, with the exception of the delivery of about 4,000 deeds or patents which have been returned unclaimed or refused and about 800 Seminole deeds to deceased allottees, which are being withheld by departmental instructions pending the determination of certain litigation involving alleged illegal conveyances, clouding the title to portions of the lands of such allottees, the adjustment of several allotments involved in litigation or otherwise, the investigation of several reported duplicate enrollments, the payment of various amounts aggregating approximately \$307,252.28 still due and unpaid to equalize the allotments of 12,016 Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, and of several million dollars in the aggregate to Creek allottees having amounts due to equalize their allotments, which, however, will require legislation before payment can be made.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The total area of the Choctaw Nation is 6,953,048 acres and of the Chickasaw Nation 4,707,904 acres, making the total area of the two nations 11,660,952 acres, of which 8,099,376 acres have been allotted to 37,677 citizens and freedmen, leaving a balance of 3,561,576 acres. Of this balance 1,753,290 acres, including 21,134 acres purchased by Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), have been sold and 79,340 acres have been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, and other purposes, leaving 1,728,946 acres to be disposed of, all of which is located in the Choctaw Nation excepting 7,839 acres in the Chickasaw Nation.

During the year there were held three sales at public auction of the unallotted and timber lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at which there were sold 11,750 tracts, containing 898,083 acres, for \$4,474,867. Since 1910 a total of 23,981 tracts, containing 1,732,154

acres, have been sold in these two nations for \$10,130,368, or \$2,230,806 more than the appraisement. The average appraised value was \$4.48 per acre and the average price obtained was \$5.82 per acre, making an average of \$1.34 per acre obtained over the appraisement.

Complete allotments have been made to all citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations with the exception of six freedmen and one citizen who have not been located and seven partial allotments to citizens awaiting adjustment on account of pending litigation and other reasons. The patents to 98 tracts, varying in area of from 2 to 20 acres, reserved for cemeteries are to be prepared.

There is a vast amount of detail work in connection with the sale of the unallotted lands in these two nations, because many of the tracts are scattered and interspersed with allotted lands. This work includes preparing descriptive lists and maps preparatory to advertising, furnishing desired information to the public, conducting the sales, checking and platting the sale of each tract, making separate ledger accounts for each tract sold, preparing and delivering certificates of purchase, receiving payments and computing interest thereon, and finally preparing deeds, having same executed by the proper principal chief on behalf of the tribe, approved by the department, recorded in this office, and delivered to purchaser. During the year 11,749 certificates of purchase and 1,523 deeds were prepared and delivered to the purchasers of lands in these nations and approximately 23,000 entries were made on the ledgers.

CHEROKEE NATION.

The total area of the Cherokee Nation is 4,420,067 acres, of which 4,346,524 acres have been allotted to 40,196 citizens and freedmen. There were 22,884 acres reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, and other purposes, and 49,765 acres have been sold, leaving 895 acres of unallotted land in this nation remaining unsold. The last annual report shows a total of 625 acres of unallotted and unsold land in this nation. This area has been increased during the year by reason of the cancellation of one duplicate allotment.

The litigation involving the right of the Cherokee minors enrolled under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, having been finally determined in favor of such minors, the principal item of work devolved upon the office in connection with the Cherokee allotments during the past year has been the preparation and delivery of deeds to such minors and payment of moneys in lieu of allotments. Eight hundred deeds were checked with the allotment plats and original applications; 2,700 were executed by the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation; and 3,400 were forwarded to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. There have been mailed to allottees, or their proper representatives, 4,350 homestead and allotment deeds, of which 360 have been returned unclaimed, which with 1,350 other deeds that have been returned to this office during previous years make the total number of deeds returned unclaimed or refused amount to 1,710. No deeds have been issued to 165 new-born Cherokees, owing to the fact that portions of their allotments are involved in suits to quiet the titles, which are clouded by illegal conveyances.

During the year the recommendations of this office have received departmental approval, and appropriate notations on the approved

rolls have been made in the cases of two enrolled Cherokee citizens where field investigations developed the fact that one died prior to September 1, 1902, and the other, who was enrolled both as a Cherokee and Creek, elected to retain his enrollment and allotment in the Creek Nation, thus reducing the total number of Cherokee citizens entitled to allotments from 41,698, as shown in the last annual report, to 41,696.

During the year the action of the department and this office in awarding the land involved in the Cherokee allotment contest entitled *Herman Knight v. Eva Waters* to the contestee was sustained by decision rendered on March 17, 1913, by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States ex rel. *Herman Knight v. the Secretary of the Interior*, and all matters growing out of such contest have been closed. This contest was instituted August 28, 1907, and assumed much importance by reason of the great value of the land for oil, and all possible legal steps were taken by the litigants to secure a favorable decision.

Pay rolls aggregating \$1,007,772.54, showing the amounts due each of the 5,605 Cherokee minors enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, to whom partial or no allotments were made, were prepared, approved by the department, and returned to this office for payment. One of these pay rolls containing the names of 515 restricted citizens having amounts due them aggregating \$308,942.74 was turned over to the superintendent, Union Agency, for payment under departmental instructions. The others containing the names of the balance of these minors were retained at this office for payment. The total of these pay rolls was \$698,829.80, of which \$452,980.66 was paid to 2,380 persons. This necessitated considerable work, as the difference between the appraised value of the allotments of each citizen and the standard value of a Cherokee allotment had to be carefully ascertained and checked before making the pay rolls, and as all payments were made to guardians or legal representatives, they were required to file satisfactory bond to account for moneys received in each case.

Only one allotment, containing 30 acres, was made during the year to a registered Delaware citizen, who had lost through contest the same area of his original selection.

The uncompleted tribal work in the Cherokee Nation comprises principally the completion of the tract books, ledgers, and allotment plats, the preparation and issuance of deeds to unallotted lands and the investigation and disposition of 272 tracts reserved for cemeteries. In addition, there will be a multitude of matters incident to the closing of complicated allotment cases and the investigation of duplicate enrollments. Furthermore, the work of preparing certified copies of the records and that of checking oil leases and applications for removal of restrictions with the allotment and enrollment records are to some degree increasing owing to the extensive development of lands for oil and gas.

CREEK NATION.

The total area of the Creek Nation is 3,079,094 acres, of which 2,998,997 acres have been allotted to 18,716 citizens and freedmen. There were 16,015 acres reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, and other purposes, and 63,579 acres have been sold, leaving a balance of 503 acres remaining unsold.

Complete allotments have been made to all citizens and freedmen. There are eight tentative applications made by citizens to select lands allotted to persons whose names have been stricken from the rolls and to whom deeds thereto were issued, which are involved in suits to cancel same, or in other litigation affecting the title to the land.

There are due to 17,708 Creek citizens various amounts, aggregating \$6,913,932, to equalize their allotments on a basis of \$1,040 each, but which can not be paid as the Creek tribal fund aggregates only about \$3,700,000. By act of Congress approved March 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 781-805), provision was made for the equalization of Creek allotments on a basis of \$800 instead of \$1,040, which was the standard of allotment first established. This act provided, however, that the Creek national council should pass an act, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, discharging the United States from any further claim. The council rejected such proposition; consequently the equalization of these allotments remains unsettled pending further legislation.

Several alleged duplicate enrollments and allotments have been reported in this nation. In such cases testimony must be taken and an opportunity given citizens having two allotments to be heard and elect which allotment they desire to retain, in order that the records may be made in proper condition to justify the Secretary of the Interior in denying such citizens the right to participate in more than one allotment, and, in the event patents have been issued covering both allotments, to cause the institution of suits looking to the cancellation of one of the allotments and the evidence of the allottee's title therein.

During the year there were advertised for sale at public auction the balance of the unallotted lands in the Creek Nation, consisting of 1,754 acres. Of the land thus advertised, 155 acres were withdrawn from sale by departmental instructions, leaving 1,599 acres which were offered, of which 1,411 acres were sold for \$16,660, or \$11,900 more than the minimum price. The average minimum price was \$3.40 per acre and the average sale price was \$11.80 per acre, or \$8.40 more than the average minimum price per acre.

SEMINOLE NATION.

There is contained in the Seminole Nation a total of 365,851 acres, of which 359,697 acres have been allotted to 3,119 citizens and freedmen. There were 1,931 acres reserved for town sites, schools, railroad rights of way, and for other purposes, and the balance, consisting of 4,223 acres, has been sold for \$40,441, or \$20,336 more than the appraisement. The average appraisement was \$4.75 per acre, and the average sale price was \$9.57 per acre, or an average of \$4.82 per acre more than the appraisement.

The work incident to enrollment and allotment and the disposition of the unallotted land in this nation has been practically completed. During the year three allotments, containing a total of 520 acres, have been canceled by judgments rendered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, for the reason it was found that the allottees had two allotments, one in the Seminole Nation and one in the Wichita or Kiowa Reservation.

The last annual report shows that there were 160 acres of unallotted land remaining unsold in this nation, which with the canceled area, as above referred to, made a total of 680 acres remaining unsold. During the year this remaining area was sold at public auction in accordance with departmental authority for \$3,156, or \$1,856 more than the minimum price.

Under instructions from the department there have been issued during the year deeds covering the allotments of 2,240 citizens and freedmen of this nation, leaving 879 deeds still to be issued, practically all of which cover allotments of deceased restricted allottees. These deeds have been prepared, but the issuance thereof has been withheld under departmental instructions. Deeds covering the allotments of 1,304 living restricted Seminoles have been mailed direct from this office to the allottees.

It appearing that a large number of unrestricted Seminoles had sold their allotments, or portions thereof, for a grossly inadequate consideration, and that in many instances the purchasers promised to pay an additional sum upon the title being perfected in the allottee, 936 deeds covering the allotments of this class of allottees were mailed for delivery to Mr. James E. Gresham, special assistant to the Attorney General at Wewoka, Okla., who has charge of suits and other matters affecting the rights and title to the lands of Seminole allottees, which action was approved by the department on December 24, 1912.

EQUALIZATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

The work of computing the amounts due to equalize the allotments of citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Nations and preparing pay rolls thereof has been completed, excepting in a few cases where allotments have not been adjusted or suits are pending. In all cases of restricted Cherokee Indians, where the sum due exceeds \$50, payments are made by the superintendent, Union Agency, and the money deposited to the individual credit of the allottee in local banks throughout the Cherokee Nation, where it bears interest until withdrawn. Payments of amounts due all others are made through this office.

During the year there has been paid through this office to 3,578 members of these three nations \$482,171.32, which, together with payments previously made, makes a total of \$1,003,023.38 paid to June 30, 1913, to equalize the allotments of 65,678 members, leaving 12,016 still unpaid. In addition thereto pay rolls covering \$541,339.54 due 999 restricted Indians were turned over to the superintendent, Union Agency, for payment as authorized by the department. Practically all of the payments which are to be made through this office in order to equalize allotments are very small, amounting to only a few cents in a majority of the cases, which accounts for efforts not being made by parties entitled thereto to obtain same, although repeatedly notified. No action has been taken during the year looking to the equalization of Creek allotments.

The following statement shows the status of the equalization of allotments in these nations on June 30, 1913:

Status of the equalization of allotments in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, June 30, 1913.

Nations.	Names on rolls.	Total number paid prior to July 1, 1912.	Total number paid present fiscal year.	Total number paid.	Total amount paid prior to July 1, 1912.	Total amount paid present fiscal year.	Total amount paid.	Total number unpaid.
Cherokee.....	¹ 40,420	30,895	3,119	34,014	\$233,988.34	\$478,125.50	\$712,113.84	6,406
Choctaw and Chickasaw.....	37,274	31,205	459	31,664	286,863.72	4,045.82	290,909.54	5,610
Total.....	77,694	62,100	3,578	65,678	520,852.06	482,171.32	1,003,023.38	12,016

¹ This does not include 999 restricted Cherokees on pay rolls transferred to the Indian superintendent for payment under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

AUCTION SALE OF UNALLOTTED LANDS.

Of the unallotted lands in the Five Nations there has been sold since November 1, 1910, the date of the first sale, a total of 28,221 tracts, containing 1,838,921 acres, for \$10,458,495 or an average of \$5.68 per acre; all sales were by public auction, the lands being offered at the respective county seats. Of the lands thus sold, 23,980 tracts, containing 1,721,353 acres, are located in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and were sold for \$9,843,368, or \$2,124,624 more than the minimum price; 2,787 tracts, containing 49,765 acres, are located in the Cherokee Nation and were sold for \$179,828, or \$57,447 more than the minimum price; 1,395 tracts, containing 63,578 acres, are located in the Creek Nation and were sold for \$394,857, or \$170,677 more than the minimum price; and 59 tracts, containing 4,223 acres, located in the Seminole Nation, were sold for \$40,441, or \$20,336 more than the minimum price.

During the year three sales of unallotted lands were held, two in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and one in the Creek and Seminole Nations. On August 27, 1912, regulations were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, providing for reoffering for sale the unsold unallotted land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. At this sale, which extended from November 12, 1912, to December 23, 1912, there were offered a total of 816,826 acres, contained in 11,098 tracts, of which 697,545 acres were sold for \$3,412,153, or \$1,258,537 more than the appraisement. The average appraisement of the land sold was \$3.08 per acre, and the average price obtained was \$4.89, or an average sale price of \$1.81 per acre more than the average appraisement.

Under departmental authority of January 27, 1913, there were withdrawn from the timber area in the Choctaw Nation 94,571 acres, which were offered for sale with the other remaining unallotted lands. At such sale, extending from May 1, 1913, to May 15, 1913, there were offered 112,775 acres without any minimum price, which land had previously been offered but not sold, of which 112,671 acres were sold for \$583,521, or \$163,359 more than the appraised value. The average appraisement of the land thus sold was \$3.73 per acre, and the average sale price was \$5.18 per acre, or an average of \$1.45 more

per acre than the average appraisement. Of the 94,571 acres formerly in the timber reserve and for the first time offered at this sale at a minimum price of twice the appraisement as made for allotment purposes, 77,066 acres were sold for \$192,192, or \$71,991 more than the minimum price.

On May 13, 1913, authority was granted by the department to offer for sale the balance of the unallotted lands in the Creek and Seminole Nations. For this sale, which was held on June 26, 27, and 28, 1913, there were advertised 1,754 acres of land in the Creek Nation, of which 155 acres were withdrawn by departmental instructions of June 23, 1913, it having been found that same was involved in certain claims thereto by alleged citizens of the Creek Nation. The balance of the land advertised, consisting of 1,599 acres, was offered, of which 1,411 acres were sold for \$16,660, or \$11,861 more than the minimum price. The average minimum price per acre was \$3.40, and the average sale price was \$11.80 per acre, or an average of \$8.40 per acre more than the average minimum price.

All of the land offered in the Seminole Nation at this sale, consisting of 680 acres, was sold for \$3,156, or \$1,856 more than the minimum price. The average minimum price per acre was \$1.91, and the average sale price was \$4.64 per acre, or an average of \$2.73 per acre more than the average minimum price.

In disposing of these lands, advertisements were carried for from 30 to 60 days in advance of the sales in various newspapers in Oklahoma and other States. In addition circulars advertising the sales were sent to approximately 35,000 persons, whose names were procured from the combined mailing list of this office and the office of the superintendent, Union Agency, and from other sources; also about 15,000 were furnished to persons making inquiry at this office after the sales were advertised. All railroads operating in Oklahoma were also furnished with large supplies of advertising matter which they distributed through their immigration and advertising agents.

There are approximately 473 tracts of unallotted land in the Cherokee Nation and 119 tracts in the Creek Nation, containing a total of 11,386 acres, which were sold at public auction, under regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for \$70,944. Part payments aggregating \$16,033 have been made for land on which final payments due in November and December, 1912, have not been made, although the purchasers have been repeatedly notified of non-payment and requested to make remittances. The cancellation of such sales and forfeiture of amounts paid thereon, as provided by the regulations under which they were sold, is now under consideration by the department.

During the year there have been issued and delivered to purchasers of the unallotted lands 11,749 certificates of purchase and 2,455 patents. An average of two tracts is contained in each patent; therefore the number of tracts patented represent about twice the number of patents issued.

Patents to purchasers of unallotted lands in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations.

Nations.	During fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.	During fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.	During fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.	Total.
Choctaw and Chickasaw.....	694	821	1,523	3,038
Cherokee.....	207	659	415	1,281
Creek.....	137	207	504	848
Seminole.....	2	3	13	18
Total.....	1,040	1,690	2,455	5,185

The tabulated statements following show the result of the sales made in each nation to June 30, 1913:

Sale of unallotted lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, regulations of Aug. 27, 1912.

Land offered.				Land sold.						Land unsold.	
County.	Number of tracts.	Area.	Minimum price.	Number of tracts.	Area.	Sale price.	Appraisement of land sold.	Average appraisement per acre.	Average sale price per acre.	Remaining tracts to be sold.	Area of remaining tracts to be sold.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>						
Grady.....	328	16,650.08	\$76,985.53	255	13,338.22	\$111,609.77	\$60,246.51	\$4.52	\$8.37	73	3,311.86
Stephens.....	487	38,056.99	145,031.95	458	35,010.57	267,621.32	134,158.69	3.83	7.64	29	3,046.42
Jefferson.....	657	38,388.69	176,674.83	566	32,707.97	269,797.90	147,324.70	4.50	8.25	91	5,680.72
Love.....	718	61,825.32	211,289.35	588	51,593.24	274,715.70	171,365.62	3.32	5.32	130	10,232.08
Carter.....	877	59,105.54	204,825.20	845	57,492.08	338,450.34	196,124.60	3.41	5.88	32	1,613.46
Murray.....	258	16,715.18	50,338.05	221	14,657.00	60,270.87	42,851.24	2.92	4.11	37	2,058.18
Garvin.....	412	20,649.32	82,616.92	370	19,647.20	129,125.10	79,564.10	4.10	6.58	42	1,002.12
McClain.....	213	9,809.91	47,368.91	153	6,944.31	49,451.44	32,804.10	4.73	7.12	60	2,865.60
Pontotoc.....	458	28,879.66	87,186.74	355	22,139.82	109,354.69	67,616.67	3.05	4.94	103	6,739.84
Johnston.....	408	26,963.12	80,142.81	354	24,651.58	129,865.20	71,534.30	2.90	5.27	54	2,311.54
Marshall.....	241	14,170.16	49,635.77	198	12,023.74	59,527.69	40,466.33	3.36	4.95	43	2,146.42
Bryan.....	424	18,637.82	81,309.02	315	12,889.54	83,241.54	54,990.56	4.26	6.45	109	5,748.28
Atoka.....	1,050	98,902.58	215,361.11	892	91,365.00	258,190.52	192,580.60	2.10	2.82	158	7,537.58
Coal.....	532	43,173.81	128,998.96	478	39,794.39	181,576.44	116,733.55	2.93	4.56	54	3,379.42
Hughes.....	371	41,342.19	104,217.18	321	37,469.00	138,011.68	87,545.45	2.33	3.68	50	3,873.19
Pittsburg.....	1,346	118,398.58	259,350.54	1,116	109,000.00	334,864.16	221,380.62	2.03	3.07	230	9,398.58
Latimer.....	136	10,547.38	23,555.67	111	9,313.35	23,724.40	19,863.90	2.13	2.54	25	1,234.03
Haskell.....	374	25,700.08	58,002.48	202	12,605.91	36,421.13	31,968.30	2.53	2.00	172	13,094.17
Le Flore.....	184	13,142.53	34,784.35	106	6,594.55	18,672.05	18,490.24	2.80	2.83	78	6,547.98
Pushmataha.....	438	37,829.02	108,940.02	359	27,212.95	131,464.65	91,285.52	3.35	4.83	79	10,616.07
Choctaw.....	514	32,441.62	142,117.24	423	28,473.00	183,818.30	121,151.76	4.25	6.45	91	3,967.82
McCurtain.....	672	45,496.98	225,636.80	442	32,621.84	222,378.45	153,568.28	5.01	6.81	230	12,875.94
Total.....	11,098	816,826.56	2,591,369.44	9,128	697,545.26	3,412,153.34	2,153,615.64	3.08	4.89	1,970	119,281.30

Sale of unallotted lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, regulations of Aug. 27, 1912 (as modified Feb. 3, 1913), offered and sold without any minimum price.

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Land offered.				Land sold.						Land unsold.	
County.	Number of tracts.	Area.	Minimum price at which land was offered last year.	Number of tracts.	Area.	Sale price.	Minimum price at which land was offered last year.	Average minimum price per acre.	Average sale price per acre.	Remaining tracts to be sold.	Area of remaining tracts to be sold.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>						
Grady.....	75	3,369.61	\$15,161.87	74	3,265.56	\$22,254.32	\$14,589.59	\$4.47	\$6.81	1	104.05
Stephens.....	29	2,320.56	7,879.83	29	2,320.56	25,324.20	7,879.83	3.39	10.91	.....	.....
Love.....	137	10,095.88	40,587.41	137	10,095.88	59,373.96	40,587.41	4.02	5.88	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	93	5,305.12	24,003.45	93	5,305.12	48,129.38	24,003.45	4.52	9.07	.....	.....
McClain.....	65	2,610.45	13,643.88	65	2,610.45	14,869.51	13,643.88	5.22	5.69	.....	.....
Pontotoc.....	111	4,727.19	19,148.97	111	4,727.19	37,271.38	19,148.97	4.05	7.88	.....	.....
Garvin.....	44	969.32	4,137.54	44	969.32	6,554.33	4,137.54	4.26	6.76	.....	.....
Murray.....	39	1,890.85	6,893.09	39	1,890.85	7,800.10	6,893.09	3.64	4.13	.....	.....
Carter.....	30	1,185.62	5,770.40	30	1,185.62	7,474.40	5,770.40	4.87	6.30	.....	.....
Marshall.....	49	1,916.81	7,666.82	49	1,916.81	11,718.94	7,666.82	3.99	6.11	.....	.....
Johnston.....	56	2,115.67	8,846.01	56	2,115.67	13,840.25	8,846.01	4.18	6.54	.....	.....
Atoka.....	159	9,174.63	24,222.51	159	9,174.63	37,383.85	24,222.51	2.64	4.07	.....	.....
Bryan.....	116	5,124.23	23,994.07	116	5,124.23	26,500.40	23,994.07	4.68	5.17	.....	.....
Latimer.....	25	1,236.02	4,061.25	25	1,236.02	5,178.28	4,061.25	3.29	4.19	.....	.....
Pittsburg.....	198	12,464.17	39,793.09	198	12,464.17	51,907.90	39,793.09	3.19	4.16	.....	.....
Haskell.....	177	12,881.64	27,454.98	177	12,881.64	33,207.48	27,454.98	2.13	2.58	.....	.....
Le Flore.....	81	6,226.41	16,434.76	81	6,226.41	18,183.56	16,434.76	2.63	2.92	.....	.....
Coal.....	52	3,324.07	12,031.69	52	3,324.07	17,621.50	12,031.69	3.62	5.46	.....	.....
Hughes.....	58	4,681.14	15,700.06	58	4,681.14	27,810.33	15,700.06	3.36	5.94	.....	.....
Pushmataha.....	78	4,081.37	14,479.50	78	4,081.37	12,007.85	14,479.50	3.55	2.94	.....	.....
Choctaw.....	102	4,766.56	22,127.58	102	4,766.56	24,061.98	22,127.58	4.64	5.05	.....	.....
McCurtain.....	216	12,307.78	66,696.46	216	12,307.78	74,987.96	66,696.46	5.42	6.09	.....	.....
Total.....	1,990	112,775.10	420,735.22	1,989	112,671.05	583,521.86	420,162.94	3.73	5.18	1	104.05

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Sale of unallotted land in Choctaw Nation not heretofore offered, regulations of Aug. 27, 1912 (as modified Feb. 3, 1913), offered with a certain minimum price.

County.	Land offered.			Land sold.						Land unsold.	
	Number of tracts.	Area.	Minimum price.	Number of tracts.	Area.	Sale price.	Minimum price of land sold.	Average minimum price per acre.	Average sale price per acre.	Remaining tracts to be sold.	Area of remaining tracts to be sold.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>						
Latimer.....	282	30,275.29	\$48,454.47	228	26,104.02	\$59,387.93	\$35,870.16	\$1.37	\$2.28	54	4,171.27
Pittsburg.....	27	3,320.00	5,155.00	22	2,960.00	9,740.50	3,275.00	1.10	3.29	5	360.00
Haskell.....	169	19,566.50	38,869.20	129	15,346.18	40,069.10	25,936.79	1.70	2.61	40	4,220.32
Le Flore.....	286	26,218.50	70,802.72	174	17,465.46	52,392.98	43,646.67	2.50	3.00	112	8,753.04
Pushmataha.....	79	15,191.08	11,472.64	79	15,191.08	30,601.48	11,472.64	.76	2.01	-----	-----
Total.....	843	94,571.37	174,754.03	632	77,066.74	192,191.99	120,201.26	1.56	2.49	211	17,504.63

Sale of unallotted lands, Creek and Seminole Nations, regulations of Feb. 20, 1911, sold under department authority of May 13, 1913.

CREEK NATION.

County.	Land offered.			Land sold.						Land unsold.	
	Number of tracts.	Area.	Minimum price.	Number of tracts.	Area.	Sale price.	Minimum price.	Average minimum price per acre.	Average sale price per acre.	Remaining tracts to be sold.	Area of remaining tracts to be sold.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>						
Creek.....	9	730.74	\$1,881.28	9	730.74	\$9,213.76	\$1,881.28	\$2.58	\$12.60	-----	¹ 155.00
Okfuskee.....	3	182.26	869.88	2	22.26	638.99	101.88	4.57	28.70	1	160.00
Wagoner.....	9	248.76	926.44	9	248.76	3,622.92	926.44	3.72	14.56	-----	-----
Okmulgee.....	1	1.01	1.83	1	1.01	20.20	1.83	1.81	20.00	-----	² 160.00
Hughes.....	3	48.61	88.08	3	48.61	686.03	88.08	1.81	14.11	-----	-----
Tulsa.....	1	2.50	7.50	1	2.50	212.50	7.50	3.00	85.00	-----	-----
McIntosh.....	25	386.08	1,928.76	20	357.50	2,265.78	1,791.58	5.01	6.34	5	28.58
Total.....	51	1,599.96	5,703.77	45	1,411.38	16,660.18	4,798.59	3.40	11.80	6	503.58

SEMINOLE NATION.

Seminole.....	6	680.00	\$1,300.00	6	680.00	\$3,156.00	\$1,300.00	\$1.91	\$4.64	-----	-----
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¹ Was advertised for sale but withdrawn and not offered, by order of the Department of June 23, 1913.

² Was canceled from allotment subsequent to the lands being advertised for sale.

Status of sale of unallotted land, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations from Nov. 21, 1910, to June 30, 1913, not including timberland in the Choctaw Nation.

Land offered.					Land sold.						Land unsold.	
Date of sale.	Nations.	Number of tracts.	Area.	Minimum price.	Number of tracts.	Area.	Sale price.	Appraisal of land sold.	Average appraisal per acre.	Average sale price per acre.	Remaining tracts unsold.	Area remaining unsold.
Dec. 1, 1910, to May 15, 1913, inclusive.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	24, 192	<i>Acres.</i> 1, 738, 962. 35	\$10, 270, 375. 59	23, 980	<i>Acres.</i> 1, 721, 353. 67	\$9, 843, 368. 21	\$7, 718, 744. 78	\$4. 48	\$5. 72	212	17, 608. 68
Nov. 21, 1910, to Dec. 9, 1911, inclusive.	Cherokee.....	2, 787	49, 765. 44	248, 613. 90	2, 787	49, 765. 44	179, 828. 19	122, 381. 28	3. 43	3. 61	.....	¹ 895. 00
Nov. 21, 1910, to June 27, 1913, inclusive.	Creek.....	1, 401	63, 767. 47	225, 085. 18	1, 395	63, 578. 89	394, 857. 28	224, 180. 00	3. 52	6. 21	6	² 503. 58
Nov. 21, 1910, to June 28, 1913, inclusive.	Seminole.....	59	4, 223. 74	20, 105. 06	59	4, 223. 74	40, 441. 37	20, 105. 06	4. 76	9. 57	.....	.....
Grand total offive nations.	.....	28, 439	1, 856, 719. 00	10, 764, 179. 73	28, 221	1, 838, 921. 74	10, 458, 495. 05	8, 085, 411. 12	4. 39	5. 68	218	19, 007. 26

¹ This represents the number of acres that have been canceled from allotment since the last sale of unallotted lands in the Cherokee Nation.

² Of this amount 155 acres were advertised for sale but withdrawn and not offered, by order of the department of June 23, 1913, and 160 acres were canceled from allotment subsequent to the lands being advertised for sale.

NOTE.—The above table does not include 10,801.90 acres of timberlands sold under regulations of Aug. 30, 1912, and 21,134.95 acres sold to freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations under provisions of the act of Congress approved Apr. 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137).

TIMBER LANDS.

There are two tracts of valuable timber lands located in the Choctaw Nation. One tract consisting of 1,278,753 acres and containing 1,043,857,500 feet of pine timber and 141,309,000 feet of hardwood timber was withdrawn from allotment by departmental instructions of January 12, 1907, and the other tract, consisting of 10,801 acres, and containing 43,505,000 feet of pine timber and about 3,000,000 feet of hardwood timber was segregated from allotment under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

As shown in the annual report for June 30, 1912, the larger of the above-mentioned timber tracts was advertised in February, 1912, for a period of 90 days. Sealed bids were received and opened May 1, 1912, for 550,608.44 acres, containing 536,616,500 feet of pine and 64,291,000 feet of hardwood, but as the prices were unsatisfactory, and as no competitive bids were submitted, the proposals were rejected by the department. No attempt was made to sell these lands and timber during the last fiscal year but the subject of their further disposition and sale is now under consideration of the department.

In accordance with regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior the smaller tract of timber land above referred to, was divided into 21 tracts of not exceeding one section each, which in turn was divided into six groups of not exceeding three sections or parts of four sections each, and offered for sale at public auction on November 11, 1912. The pine timber was offered on a basis of \$3.50 per thousand feet, and the hardwood timber was treated as a part of the land and included with the appraised value thereof. Previous to this sale these lands were advertised in several publications for a period of 60 days from September 10, 1912, under the direction of the department, and a large number of the copies of the advertisement and regulations were sent to timbermen in various parts of the country.

To enable purchasers desiring to bid on any one section, or portion of a section, or groups of sections, or the entire tract, as advertised, the sale was conducted as follows:

First. The land, hardwood, and pine timber in each section, or part of a section were offered.

Second. The land and the hardwood in each section were offered.

Third. The pine timber, without the land and hardwood in such section was offered. No bids were received under the first three offerings.

Fourth. Each group was then offered in the same manner, namely, the land, hardwood, and pine, then the land and hardwood, and then the pine alone, but no bids were received.

Fifth. The entire tract was then offered, first by asking for bids for the land and hardwood, for which one offer only was made of \$29,034, being the appraised value thereof.

Sixth. The pine timber, appraised at \$151,874, was then offered, but no bid was received.

Seventh. The entire tract, including land, hardwood, and pine timber, was then offered at the appraised value of \$180,818. The first offer made was for \$181,000, after which there was spirited competitive bidding between five or six bidders, and the tract was finally awarded to the highest bidder for \$287,000 or \$106,182 more than

the appraised value, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and in accordance with the conditions provided in the regulations. This sale was approved on November 25, 1912.

This tract of timber land had been offered for sale for cash four different times previous to this sale, but bids submitted therefor, the highest being \$150,000, were rejected and, considering it was sold for \$137,000 more than the highest bids offered at the previous sales and \$106,182 more than the minimum price, the price obtained is very gratifying.

SEGREGATED COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS.

The total area of the segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations reserved from allotment by the Secretary of the Interior on March 24, 1903, under the provisions of an act of Congress of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat L, 641), is 445,303 acres, of which 12,716 acres were set aside for town-site and other purposes, leaving 432,584 acres subject to further disposition. Of these lands 104,760 acres are now occupied by mining companies under 116 leases, leaving 327,824 acres not affected by any mining lease.

The Indian appropriation act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats, 325), authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make practical and exhaustive investigation of the character, extent, and value of the coal deposits under the segregated coal lands, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose. Such appropriation was entirely insufficient to make an exhaustive investigation in reference to the coal deposits, but with such appropriation 37 test holes were drilled, such work being under the immediate supervision of a representative of the Geological Survey and the supervisor of mines. Full report of these operations, including estimates of the amount of coal and the value of the same, was made to the department, and the same, together with all data and correspondence in reference thereto, was transmitted to Congress, with a letter from the President dated February 28, 1910, and printed as Senate Document No. 390, Sixty-first Congress, second session. No steps have as yet been taken to dispose of the mineral deposits.

An act of Congress approved February 19, 1912 (Public, No. 91), entitled: "An act to provide for the sale of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and for other purposes," authorizes the sale of the surface of both the leased and unleased coal and asphalt lands at not less than the appraised value, which is to be ascertained by three appraisers appointed by the President, such appraisement to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and provides that the value of improvements thereon, belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, should be taken into consideration, the work of appraisement to be completed within six months from February 19, 1912, or by August 19, 1912.

In accordance with the provisions of said act, on February 24, 1912, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations governing the work of surveying, platting, classifying, and appraising the surface of said lands.

The time specified to complete the work was extended by Congress to December 1, 1912, but, as it was found impracticable to finish the

survey, classification, and appraisement of all lands by such time, the work on that date was suspended. The Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913, further extended the time to complete such work to December 1, 1913, and on August 1, 1913, a force of surveyors was again engaged to complete the necessary survey, the unfinished work being confined to lands for town-site purposes, which requires platting tracts adjoining towns into blocks of one acre or more and ascertaining character of land, and nature of improvements thereon preliminary to classification and appraisement by appraisers.

During the past year, from July 1, 1912, to December 1, 1912, when the work was suspended as above indicated, surveying parties in the field completed all field work on 108,106 acres, of which 88,611 acres are grazing and agricultural lands and 19,492 acres suitable for town-site property. These parties surveyed and divided the land into tracts suitable for appraisement and sale, varying in area of from 1 to 160 acres each, determined the number of acres that can be cultivated, located the improvements, and ascertained the area occupied by railroad rights of way, reservoirs, and other reservations approved by various acts of Congress.

Previous to June 30, 1912, 307,920 acres of agricultural or grazing lands and 827 acres suitable for town site were surveyed and divided into tracts which, together with the land surveyed during the present year, makes the total area surveyed and laid out into tracts suitable for appraisement and sale aggregate 416,853 acres, leaving 15,732 acres unsurveyed, all of which remaining area is suitable for town-site property.

Three appraisers, Mr. A. L. Edgington, of Oklahoma City, Okla., Mr. Earl A. McGowan, of Talihina, Okla., and Mr. John J. Boles, of Guthrie, Okla., were appointed by the President on April 20, 1912, to classify and appraise the surface of these lands, as authorized by the act of February 19, 1912, and they reported and entered on duty April 23, 1912. To June 30, 1912, they classified and appraised 101,021 acres, and from July 1, 1912, to November 14, 1912, when they resigned, they had inspected in the field and classified and appraised approximately 295,410 acres additional, making an aggregate of 396,531 acres classified and appraised by them in the field, but they did not complete schedules of such appraisements, leaving 36,054 acres that had not been inspected, all of which is suitable for town-site property. Schedules of appraisement made by such appraisers, aggregating 25,119 acres, were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, but such were not approved, the representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations claiming that the appraisements made were too low, therefore no action was taken upon the classification and valuations made by such appraisers, who resigned November 14, 1912. Three new appraisers, Mr. Harry Smith, of Muskogee, Okla., Mr. Henry M. Tidwell, of Muskogee, Okla., and Mr. Lloyd B. Locke, of McAlester, Okla., were immediately thereafter appointed, but as the work was required by law to be completed December 1, 1912, such appraisers did not enter upon duty. Three other appraisers, Mr. Henry M. Tidwell, of Muskogee, Okla., Mr. Royal J. Allen, of Duncan, Okla., and Mr. Robert L. Kidd, of Poteau, Okla., have just recently been appointed by the President and have commenced their work.

IMPROVEMENTS ON SEGREGATED COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS.

The Indian appropriation act of August 24, 1912, contains the following provision:

Provided, That the houses and other valuable improvements, not including fencing and tillage, placed upon the segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in Oklahoma, by private individuals, while in actual possession of said land and prior to February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and not purchased by the Indian nations, shall be appraised independently of the surface of the land on which they are located and shall be sold with the land at public auction at not less than the combined appraised value of the improvements and the surface of the land upon which they are located. Said improvements shall be sold for cash and the appraisement and sale of the same shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and ninety-five per centum of the amount realized from the sale of the improvements shall be paid over under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to the owner of the improvements, and the appropriation hereinbefore made for this purpose shall be reimbursed out of the five per centum retained from the sale of the said improvements: *Provided*, That any improvements remaining unsold at the expiration of two years from the time when first offered for sale shall be sold under such regulations and terms of sale, independent of their appraised value, as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That persons owning improvements so appraised may remove the same at any time prior to the sale thereof, in which event the appraised value of the improvements and land shall be reduced by deducting the appraised value of the improvements so removed: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to improvements placed on said lands by coal and asphalt lessees for mining purposes, but improvements located on lands leased for mining purposes belonging to, or heretofore paid for by, the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations shall be appraised and the appraised value thereof shall be added to the appraised value of the land at the time of the sale.

The matter of determining the ownership of improvements on these lands has been somewhat complicated. Under the provisions of section 58 of the supplemental Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement ratified by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), the improvements which were on these lands on the date of the segregation, March 24, 1903, and belonging to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens, were appraised, and such citizens paid the appraised value thereof in view of the fact that they were required to remove and select allotments elsewhere, and such improvements thereafter belonged to the tribes. However, as Indian citizens claiming the improvements at the date of the segregation have in many instances attempted to sell or transfer them to other individuals, the persons claiming to be purchasers also make application to be paid for them under the act of August 24, 1912. Also, from time to time since the land was segregated, many improvements have been added to and repairs made by occupants, and it requires a personal inspection and field investigation in order to determine the respective interests of the various claimants.

Employees of this office have been engaged in the work of determining the ownership of improvements on these lands in order to get the matter in shape so that the improvements can be appraised and scheduled by the three appraisers appointed under the act of February 19, 1912, and there have been furnished all persons known to claim improvements on these lands blanks to be filled out, giving information as to the character of said improvements, location, etc. This office has received 1,470 applications from private individuals claiming improvements on these lands. These applications cover more than one-half of the improvements on the lands and in many cases applications conflict, two or more covering the same improvements or a portion of the same improvements. The location and

character of the improvements are not sufficiently described in the applications in many instances, and it requires much correspondence and in many cases a personal investigation on the ground to determine the facts. Twelve contest cases over the ownership of improvements on the segregated land have been filed, in nine of which hearings have been had and testimony taken. A number of additional contests will undoubtedly be filed before such work is completed.

This preliminary work of securing full and complete data concerning improvements and the names of the owners thereof is being done so that the appraisers will have full and complete information as to the improvements on each tract of land, together with the names of the owners, and can proceed to appraise such improvements without interruption or delay.

The mining of coal and asphalt and the royalty payable thereon is discussed under the head of tribal revenues.

ILLEGAL CONVEYANCE OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

The data in connection with all suits instituted by the Department of Justice to cancel and set aside alleged conveyances of restricted Indians have been rechecked with the enrollment and allotment records of this office. During the year 3,390 suits have been dismissed, or otherwise disposed of, as reported to this office by the representatives of the Attorney General having charge of these suits. Prior to July 1, 1912, 6,284 cases had been acted upon, making the total number of cases closed amount to 9,674, leaving undetermined 18,691 cases.

RECORDING OF PATENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

The following table shows the progress of the work of recording patents, deeds, and other instruments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913:

Progress of work of recording.

Creek homestead and allotment deeds.....	24
Creek town lot deeds.....	9
Cherokee homestead and allotment deeds.....	8,400
Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead and allotment patents.....	20
Choctaw and Chickasaw town lot patents.....	167
Seminole homestead and allotment deeds.....	3,978
Unallotted land deeds.....	2,440
School and church deeds.....	22
Miscellaneous deeds.....	35
Inherited land deeds.....	126
Orders for removal of restrictions.....	917
Total.....	16,138

DEPOSIT OF TRIBAL FUNDS IN BANKS.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to deposit in banks in the State of Oklahoma the net receipts from the sales of unallotted lands and other property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes under the following provision contained in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1058-1070):

The net receipts from the sales of surplus and unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, after deducting the necessary expense of advertising and sale, may be deposited in national or State banks in the State of Oklahoma in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, such deposi-

tories to be designated by him under such rules and regulations governing the rate of interest thereon, the time of deposit and withdrawal thereof, and the security therefor as he may prescribe. The interest accruing on such funds may be used to defray the expense of the per capita payments of such funds.

On June 16, 1911, the department approved regulations governing the matter of depositing such funds in national banks in the State of Oklahoma. October 27, 1911, new regulations were prescribed superseding those of June 16, 1911. February 21, 1912, said regulations were amended so as to permit deposits to be made in State banks as well as national banks.

During the year the department established a rule that before a deposit of tribal funds would be authorized, banks must have been in operation at least one year; must have a surplus equal to at least 10 per cent of the capital stock and be free from indebtedness.

A bank desiring to secure a deposit of these funds is furnished information by this office relative to requirements and when formal application is received it is at once transmitted to the Department through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for consideration and action with a view to designating it as a depository or holding bank for such funds. After a bank is designated it is called upon by this office to furnish surety company bond, the amount of such bond exceeding by 10 per cent the deposit to be made. After the bond is submitted and approved by the Secretary of the Interior a deposit is made direct from the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. Banks are required to render semiannually to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an account current covering the deposit made. The interest on such deposits is computed only on June 30 and December 31 of each year, or in case of the withdrawal of the deposit up to the date of such withdrawal. The semiannual interest is allowed to remain on deposit in the bank and draw interest the same as the principal unless the bank prefers to pay the interest. These deposits are not subject to check, but it is contemplated that they shall remain in the banks until necessary to be withdrawn for payments to Indians when authorized by law.

Up to June 30, 1913, there have been designated as depositories under the act of March 3, 1911, and the regulations prescribed thereunder, 192 national banks in the aggregate amount of \$5,869,500 and 72 State banks in the aggregate amount of \$682,500, making a total designation of \$6,552,000. There had been actually deposited to June 30 \$4,474,189.45 in these banks, as shown by the following table, which also shows the amount withdrawn and the amount remaining on deposit on June 30, 1913:

Deposits in banks.

Fund.	Total deposits.		Withdrawals.		On deposit June 30, 1913.	
	National.	State.	National.	State.	National.	State.
Choctaw	\$2, 118, 372.00	\$131, 349.00	\$32, 272.00	\$12, 500.00	\$2, 086, 100.00	\$118, 849.00
Chickasaw	857, 081.45	115, 909.00	45, 000.00	.....	812, 081.45	115, 909.00
Creek	906, 950.00	140, 400.00	.....	.....	906, 950.00	140, 400.00
Cherokee	261, 628.70	5, 000.00	.....	.....	261, 628.70	5, 000.00
Seminole	21, 771.30	5, 500.00	.....	.....	21, 771.30	5, 500.00
Total	4, 165, 803.45	398, 158.00	77, 272.00	12, 500.00	4, 088, 531.45	385, 658.00

While only \$4,474,189.45 was actually on deposit on June 30, 1913, banks had been called upon to furnish bonds to cover deposits aggregating \$264,091 additional, which bonds had not been furnished or approved and no deposit as yet made thereunder.

The interest paid varies from 4 to 6 per cent per annum and averages about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. No minimum rate of interest has been prescribed for these deposits, but under instructions from the department the banks offering the highest rates of interest receive deposits first. Up to June 30, 1913, the interest on these deposits aggregated about \$220,500. Deposits have been made in 167 national banks and 54 State banks and have been withdrawn from 4 national and 2 State banks. Banks now holding deposits are located in 67 counties in the State of Oklahoma.

The following statement shows the distribution of these funds by counties:

Deposits in banks, by counties.

Counties.	National.	State.	Counties.	National.	State.
Adair.....	\$15,000.00	.....	McClain.....	\$75,000.00	\$5,000.00
Alfalfa.....	35,000.00	\$2,500.00	McCurtain.....	15,000.00	.....
Atoka.....	5,000.00	.....	McIntosh.....	120,000.00	2,500.00
Beekham.....	45,000.00	35,909.00	Major.....	10,000.00	.....
Blaine.....	20,000.00	.....	Marshall.....	75,000.00	.....
Bryan.....	220,000.00	.....	Mayes.....	25,000.00	14,999.00
Caddo.....	10,000.00	.....	Murray.....	40,000.00	.....
Canadian.....	75,000.00	15,000.00	Muskogee.....	150,000.00	5,000.00
Carter.....	20,000.00	.....	Nowata.....	70,000.00	.....
Cherokee.....	25,000.00	5,000.00	Oklfuskee.....	15,000.00	.....
Choctaw.....	84,000.00	5,000.00	Oklahoma.....	300,000.00	.....
Cleveland.....	15,000.00	.....	Oklmulgee.....	105,000.00	.....
Coal.....	.....	5,000.00	Osage.....	15,000.00	.....
Comanche.....	.....	2,250.00	Ottawa.....	25,000.00	.....
Craig.....	50,000.00	.....	Pawnee.....	13,636.00	5,000.00
Creek.....	50,000.00	10,000.00	Payne.....	.....	5,000.00
Custer.....	34,545.45	.....	Pittsburg.....	175,000.00	22,000.00
Dewey.....	.....	15,000.00	Pontotoc.....	95,000.00	32,500.00
Ellis.....	10,000.00	.....	Pottawatomie.....	165,000.00	15,000.00
Garfield.....	15,000.00	2,500.00	Pushmataha.....	15,000.00	.....
Garvin.....	175,000.00	.....	Roger Mills.....	.....	25,000.00
Grady.....	283,000.00	20,000.00	Rogers.....	60,000.00	2,500.00
Grant.....	25,000.00	.....	Seminole.....	80,000.00	7,500.00
Greer.....	50,000.00	.....	Sequoyah.....	20,000.00	10,000.00
Haskell.....	40,000.00	.....	Stephens.....	115,000.00	25,000.00
Hughes.....	139,500.00	11,000.00	Texas.....	65,000.00	.....
Jackson.....	45,000.00	.....	Tillman.....	20,000.00	.....
Jefferson.....	60,000.00	12,000.00	Tulsa.....	135,450.00	7,500.00
Johnston.....	95,000.00	.....	Wagoner.....	82,500.00	.....
Kingfisher.....	40,000.00	.....	Washington.....	40,000.00	.....
Kiowa.....	40,000.00	5,000.00	Washita.....	30,000.00	25,000.00
Le Flore.....	80,900.00	10,000.00	Woodward.....	50,000.00	.....
Lincoln.....	20,000.00	.....		
Logan.....	50,000.00	20,000.00			
Love.....	15,000.00	.....		
			Total.....	4,088,531.45	385,658.00

TRIBAL REVENUES.

Since the passage of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), the Secretary of the Interior has had charge of the collection of revenues accruing to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Section 11 of this act provided that all revenues accruing to these tribes should be collected by officers appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under regulations to be prescribed by him and also that the Secretary should pay all legal claims against the tribes which may have been contracted after July 1, 1902, or for which warrants have been regularly issued.

This office has charge of matters pertaining to unallotted or tribal land and property and supervises the collection of revenues due the tribes.

A considerable portion of the unallotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes had been disposed of prior to July 1, 1912, and during the past year the unallotted lands with the exception of the segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and the timber lands in the Choctaw Nation were practically all disposed of. Therefore the area from which grazing fees had been collected has been materially reduced.

During the year one grazing-fee collector was employed in the Choctaw Nation the entire year together with four assistants and one stenographer for about three months while the bulk of the collection was made. Mr. J. B. Kelsey, grazing-fee collector in the Chickasaw Nation, continued until after the sale of unallotted lands in December, 1912, at which time practically all of the unallotted lands in the Chickasaw Nation were disposed of, after which he assisted in the Choctaw Nation until April 4, 1913, when, on account of the completion of the work, he resigned. During the year collections were made from about 3,500 persons occupying tribal land. The amounts collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, aggregated \$116,134.22, as follows:

Segregated coal and asphalt lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	\$102, 760. 55
Unallotted land:	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	12, 590. 97
Creek Nation.....	264. 00
Seminole Nation.....	200. 00
Cherokee Nation.....	182. 50
Total.....	115, 998. 02

During the year 1913 it was reported that large herds of cattle were being allowed to range on unallotted land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, especially in the southeast portion of the Choctaw Nation in the area known as the timber lands, without authority and without making any payment for said privilege. The parties owning the cattle were notified that they must make application for permission to occupy such lands and make proper payment or vacate at once. The owners of stock had been repeatedly notified during previous years in reference to the matter, which notices, with a few exceptions, they ignored. Therefore a representative of the office together with a party of Indian policemen were instructed to proceed to that portion of the Choctaw Nation and seize any stock running on tribal land without proper authority. It was the intention, unless the owners at once made proper payment, to take proceedings in court and have the cattle turned over to the custody of the United States marshal and eventually dispose of it, if necessary, as authorized by the regulations of the department, which provide that there shall be a lien upon the stock for amounts due the tribes. Several hundred head of stock were actually seized, and in one instance suit was filed to recover the amount due as grazing fee, but the owner of the stock made settlement and had the suit dismissed. Other parties made payment when demanded where their stock was found running on tribal land without authority; but in view of the fact that the unallotted lands are in many instances interspersed with tracts of allotted lands it was a difficult matter to seize all the

stock of any one person for which payment should be made, as some of them would be running on unallotted land and some on allotted land and it was necessary to locate the section corners, etc. Furthermore, most of the cattlemen would gather up their stock and keep them on allotted land until the party had left, and in this and other ways the owners of stock have avoided paying any grazing fee for probably the larger portion of their cattle.

In view of the provision contained in the Indian appropriation act of August 24, 1912, limiting the expenditure to 10 per cent of the collections, it is impossible to attempt to make collections except on large bodies of unallotted land containing good pasture. While an endeavor has been made to collect rental from all persons occupying or using unallotted lands, it has been necessary to select localities where the results would seem to justify the expenses.

SALE AND LEASING OF TRIBAL BUILDINGS.

The Indian appropriation act of April 30, 1908, provided that the Secretary of the Interior should take possession of all tribal buildings, together with furniture therein and the land pertaining thereto, and appraise and sell the same when deemed advisable and to lease such property until disposed of. During the fiscal year 1913 the following amounts were received from the sale of tribal buildings:

Proceeds from sale of tribal buildings.

CREEK NATION.

Creek Orphan Home, second 25 per cent payment and final 50 per cent payment, including interest.....	\$4,474.50
Wetumka Boarding School, final 50 per cent payment, including interest..	1,202.68
Pecan Creek Boarding School, second 25 per cent payment and part of final payment, with interest.....	1,751.88

CHEROKEE NATION.

National jail building and lot 1, block 95, in Tahlequah, first 25 per cent payment.....	687.50
Cherokee capitol building, including block 75 in Tahlequah.....	40,000.00
Sale of furniture, capitol building, at Tahlequah.....	197.10
Cherokee Advocate Building, including lot 8 and east 5 feet of lot 7, block 89 in Tahlequah, 25 per cent payment.....	312.50
Cherokee Colored Boarding School, part of second 25 per cent payment and part of final payment, with interest.....	320.16
Cherokee Male Seminary, final payment, with interest.....	1,557.59

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Harley Academy, full payment, with interest.....	2,135.00
Lot 6, block 3, town of Emet, with school building.....	56.00
Lot 2, block 3, town of Roff, for school property, second 25 per cent payment.....	3.15
Lots 24 and 25, block 30, town of Colbert, school property, second 25 per cent payment.....	44.00
Lot 4, block 19, town of Oakland, with tribal courthouse, final payment, with interest.....	39.52
1 acre reserved for Eagletown courthouse, first 25 per cent payment.....	10.00
1 acre reserved for Kullituklo courthouse, full payment.....	12.50
Kullituklo courthouse building, first 25 per cent payment.....	3.75
Rock Academy, interest on final payment.....	304.88
Lebanon Academy, first 25 per cent payment and part of second 25 per cent payment, with interest.....	1,967.50

The following amounts were received and deposited to the credit of the respective tribes on account of damages for tribal land condemned for rights of way and other purposes:

Proceeds from sale of rights of way.

CREEK NATION.

Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co. for right of way.....	\$128.20
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CHEROKEE NATION.

Midland Valley Railroad Co. for right of way.....	\$299.30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. right of way.....	27.30
Ozark & Cherokee Central Railroad Co. right of way.....	600.00

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Calvin Township in Hughes County, condemnation of tribal land for public road.....	\$147.60
Pittsburg Water & Light Co. condemnation of 10 acres tribal land for power plant.....	32.50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. right of way.....	217.20
Kiowa Township in Pittsburg County, tribal land condemned for public road, with interest.....	64.45
City of McAlester for land condemned for sewer purposes.....	673.30
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. right of way.....	8.40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. right of way.....	286.80

During the year ended June 30, 1913, the following amounts were received from school districts of the State of Oklahoma for school sites not exceeding two acres, each acquired under the provisions of section 10 of the act of May 29, 1908:

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, 32 acres.....	\$227.50
Creek Nation, 2 acres.....	16.00

SALE OF TIMBER ILLEGALLY CUT.

During the year the sum of \$1,755.69 was received and deposited to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations from the sale of seized timber illegally cut from unallotted land.

COAL AND ASPHALT TRIBAL LEASES.

The statement below gives the coal and asphalt leases in effect in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on June 30, 1913, which leases were entered into under the provisions of section 29 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898. The supplemental agreement provided that no additional leases covering these lands should be made after the ratification of said agreement by the tribes which was on September 25, 1902. The act of Congress approved March 4, 1913, provided for the leasing of additional acreage from segregated coal and asphalt lands, not exceeding 640 acres in any one case, providing such additional area to be leased adjoins leases actually in operation on said date. The regulations governing the leasing of such additional lands were approved by the department on June 18, 1913, but no leases of additional areas had been made up to June 30, 1913, although a number of applications were pending. The leases entered into under the act of June 28, 1898, run for a period of 30 years from their date. During the year the department gave the Bureau of Mines supervision

over mining operations, both on land belonging to the tribes in common and leases from individual Indians, and Mr. J. J. Rutledge, a representative of the Bureau of Mines, was stationed at McAlester, Okla., his duties being to secure data required by the Government, see that mines are properly operated, and submit reports to the department, which duties do not conflict with those of the State mine inspector.

The report of the mining trustees shows that during the year ended June 30, 1913, 3,103,071 tons of coal and 4,752 tons of asphalt were mined. The royalty on coal is 8 cents per ton, "mine run," and on crude asphalt 10 cents per ton and on refined asphalt 60 cents per ton.

The following statement also gives the output of each lease during the year and the royalty payable thereon:

Mineral leases, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, showing coal and asphalt mined during year ended June 30, 1913, and royalty payable thereon.

COAL.

Lessees.	No.	Acres.	Date of lease.	Tons.	Royalty.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 1, 1902	12, 785.00	\$1, 022.80
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	1	960	July 3, 1899		
Do.....	1	960	Aug. 20, 1901		
Do.....	1	960	Sept. 16, 1902	40, 418.00	3, 233.44
Brewer Coal & Mining Co.....	1	610	Aug. 27, 1902	69, 669.00	5, 573.52
Cameron Coal & Mercantile Co.....	1	960	July 5, 1902	25, 453.00	2, 036.24
Central Coal & Coke Co.....	4	3, 840	Apr. 16, 1902		
Central Coal & Coke Co (by transfer).....	3	2, 880	July 3, 1899	40, 760.00	3, 260.80
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co.....	19	17, 760	Feb. 21, 1899	638, 656.65	51, 092.53
Coalgate Co.....	1	960	Aug. 23, 1902		
Do.....	1	960	Apr. 7, 1902	84, 966.55	6, 797.33
Geo. T. Cutts, trustee (by transfer).....	6	5, 640	Mar. 20, 1902	481, 633.00	38, 530.64
Degnan & McConnell.....	1	1, 000	Sept. 26, 1899	44, 025.00	3, 522.00
Degnan & McConnell Coal & Coke Co.....	5	4, 800	Feb. 21, 1899	29, 066.00	2, 325.28
Denison Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 23, 1902		
Dow Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 29, 1902		
Do.....	1	320	Sept. 6, 1902	39, 202.00	3, 136.16
Eastern Coal & Mining Co.....	2	1, 960	Sept. 26, 1899	92, 879.50	7, 430.36
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	1	960	Sept. 21, 1900		
Do.....	1	960	June 30, 1902		
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co. (by transfer).....	7	6, 580	Apr. 5, 1901		
Do.....	1	720	Apr. 4, 1902	287, 590.00	23, 007.20
Great Western Coal & Coke Co.....	1	960	Aug. 14, 1900		
Do.....	2	2, 050	Feb. 21, 1899	79, 138.00	6, 331.04
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	2	2, 040	do.....		
Do.....	2	1, 920	May 15, 1902	132, 270.00	10, 581.60
Indian Coal & Mining Co.....	1	960	Mar. 15, 1899	9, 892.00	791.36
Kali-Inta Coal Co.....	2	480	Feb. 21, 1899	73, 867.00	5, 909.36
LeBosquet Coal & Mining Co.....	1	960	May 5, 1902		
McAlester & Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1	480	Sept. 6, 1900	12, 986.00	1, 038.88
McAlester Coal & Coke Co.....	2	1, 400	Dec. 19, 1899	112, 004.00	8, 960.32
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....	2	1, 920	July 3, 1899	77, 131.00	6, 170.48
McMurray, John F.....	6	5, 760	Mar. 15, 1899		
Mazzard Coal & Mining Co.....	1	960	May 16, 1902	80, 871.00	6, 469.68
Milby & Dow Coal & Mining Co.....	2	1, 920	Feb. 21, 1899	99, 004.00	7, 920.32
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Coal Co.....	1	960	Dec. 21, 1900	158, 595.50	12, 687.64
Osage Coal & Mining Co.....	7	6, 680	Apr. 5, 1901	180, 355.00	14, 428.40
Panama Coal Co.....	1	960	Oct. 11, 1899	9, 026.00	722.08
Pocahontas Coal Co.....	1	960	Mar. 15, 1899	34, 154.00	2, 732.32
Poteau Coal & Mercantile Co.....	1	960	Feb. 21, 1901	10, 203.90	816.31
Samples Coal & Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 2, 1899		
Do.....	1	280	Sept. 24, 1900	26, 587.00	2, 126.96
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 27, 1900		
Do.....	4	3, 800	June 21, 1901		
Do.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902		
Do.....	1	960	July 2, 1902	119, 329.00	9, 546.32
St. Louis-Galveston Coal & Mining Co.....	2	1, 920	Oct. 2, 1899	554.00	44.32
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902		
Total.....	109	99, 800		3, 103, 071.10	248, 245.69

Mineral leases, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, showing coal and asphalt mined during year ended June 30, 1913, and royalty payable thereon—Continued.

ASPHALT.

Lessees.	No.	Acres.	Date of lease.	Tons.	Royalty.
American Mineral Wax Co.....	1	960	Oct. 1, 1900		
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Mar. 8, 1902		
Downard Asphalt Co.....	1	360	Sept. 15, 1900	469.00	\$46.90
Downard, J. S.....	1	960	Jan. 22, 1902	2,721.00	272.10
Gilsonite Roofing & Paving Co.....	1	960	July 18, 1902	176.00	17.60
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	1	640	Aug. 22, 1902	1,386.00	138.60
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	1	120	Mar. 7, 1901		
Total.....	7	4,960		4,752.00	475.20

The following statement shows all assignments and cancellations of coal and asphalt tribal leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations made under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898:

Assignments and cancellation of leases.

Date of lease.

D. Edwards & Son, lease No. 3.....	July 3, 1899
Assigned to Arkansas-McAlester Coal Co., Dec. 10, 1901.	
Assigned to Bolen-Darnall Coal Co., July 8, 1902.	
Arkansas-McAlester Coal Co., lease No. 1.....	Aug. 20, 1901
Assigned to Bolen-Darnall Coal Co., July 8, 1902.	
Southwestern Coal & Improvement Co., leases 1 to 10.....	Mar. 20, 1902
Assigned to Southwestern Development Co., Aug. 12, 1902.	
Leases Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 surrendered and canceled Sept. 24, 1904.	
Leases Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, assigned to R. W. Maguire, trustee, Feb. 18, 1908.	
Leases Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, assigned to Geo. T. Cutts, trustee, Jan. 15, 1913.	
Kansas & Texas Coal Co., leases 1, 2, 3, and 4.....	Apr. 16, 1902
Assigned to Central Coal & Coke Co., Dec. 8, 1902.	
San Bois Coal Co., lease No. 4.....	May 31, 1902
Surrendered and canceled Mar. 24, 1904.	
George A. H. Mills, lease No. 1 (asphalt).....	Aug. 29, 1902
Assigned to Ravia Asphalt Co., Feb. 20, 1903.	
Lease surrendered and canceled Oct. 5, 1905.	
Perry Bros., lease No. 1.....	Aug. 23, 1902
Assigned to Coalgate Co., Mar. 6, 1903.	
Bache & Denman, lease No. 1.....	Apr. 1, 1902
Assigned to Bache & Denman Coal Co., Mar. 24, 1903.	
Choctaw Coal & Mining Co., leases 1, 2, and 3.....	July 3, 1899
Assigned to Edwin Harrison, trustee, May 16, 1903.	
Leases 1, to 3, inclusive assigned to Central Coal and Coke Co., Jan. 29, 1913.	
Essen Coal Co., lease No. 1.....	Feb. 25, 1902
Assigned to Sans Bois Coal Co., June 6, 1903.	
Atoka Coal & Mining Co.:	
Leases Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.....	Apr. 5, 1901
Lease No. 8.....	Apr. 4, 1902
Assigned to Western Coal & Mining Co., Aug. 29, 1903.	
Leases Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, assigned to Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	Dec. 2, 1912
Charles G. Adkins, lease No. 1.....	July 5, 1902
Assigned to Cameron Coal & Mercantile Co., Sept. 2, 1903.	
Brewer Mining Co., lease No. 1.....	Aug. 27, 1902
Assigned to Brewer Coal & Mining Co., Oct. 19, 1903.	
Thomas H. Chambers, lease No. 1.....	Nov. 13, 1901
Assigned to Chambers Coal & Mining Co., Jan. 26, 1904.	
Surrendered and canceled, Mar. 12, 1912.	

	Date of lease.
Michael Perona, lease No. 1.....	Sept. 6, 1902
Assigned to Savanna Coal Co., Feb. 6, 1904.	
Assigned to Dow Coal Co., Apr. 15, 1911.	
The Devlin-Wear Coal Co., lease No. 1.....	Feb. 21, 1901
Assigned to Poteau Coal & Mercantile Co., Feb. 24, 1904.	
William Busby, lease No. 1.....	Aug. 14, 1900
Assigned to Great Western Coal & Coke Co., Apr. 9, 1904.	
The Johnson Co., lease No. 1.....	July 2, 1902
Assigned to Sans Bois Coal Co., Mar. 6, 1905.	
H. Newton McEvers, lease No. 1.....	Sept. 24, 1900
Assigned to James J. McAlester, Mar. 16, 1905.	
Assigned to Samples Coal & Mining Co., Aug. 31, 1907.	
Choctaw-Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases 20 and 21.....	Feb. 21, 1899
Assigned to Great Western Coal & Coke Co., Apr. 29, 1905.	
William C. Fordyce, lease No. 1.....	Sept. 23, 1902
Assigned to Denison Coal Co., Aug. 12, 1905.	
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases 6 and 7.....	Feb. 21, 1899
Assigned to Milby & Dow Coal & Mining Co., Feb. 10, 1906.	
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases 10 and 11.....	Feb. 21, 1899
One-fourth of leases assigned to Kali-Inla Coal Co., Feb. 2, 1906.	
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases 22 and 23.....	Feb. 21, 1899
Assigned to Hailey-Ola Coal Co., Apr. 29, 1905.	
Hailey Coal & Mining Co., leases 1 and 2.....	May 15, 1902
Assigned to Hailey-Ola Coal Co., Feb. 10, 1906.	
McDougal Co., lease No. 1.....	Apr. 7, 1902
Corporate name changed to Coalgate Co., and accepted by department (no formal assignment), Apr. 6, 1906.	
D. Edwards & Son, leases Nos. 1 and 2.....	July 3, 1899
Assigned to McAlester-Edwards Coal Co., May 2, 1906.	
M. & A. Schneider, lease No. 1 (asphalt).....	Oct. 1, 1900
Assigned to American Mineral Wax Co., June 11, 1907.	
Ardmore Coal & Power Co.....	July 5, 1902
Surrendered and canceled, Aug. 12, 1907.	
Degnan & McConnell, leases Nos. 2 and 3.....	Sept. 26, 1899
Assigned to Eastern Coal & Mining Co., Dec. 4, 1907.	
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.....	Feb. 21, 1899
Assigned to Degnan & McConnell Coal & Coke Co., Jan. 6, 1908.	
Capital Coal & Mining Co., lease No. 1.....	Apr. 29, 1902
Assigned to Dow Coal Co., Jan. 28, 1908.	
Samples Coal & Mining Co. (a copartnership), lease No. 1.....	Nov. 2, 1899
Assigned to Samples Coal & Mining Co. (a corporation), Oct. 20, 1908:	
John F. McMurray, leases Nos. 5 and 6.....	Mar. 15, 1899
Assigned to Indian Coal & Mining Co., May 26, 1909.	
Lease No. 6 assigned to Pocahontas Coal Co., Mar. 26, 1912.	
McAlester Coal Mining Co., leases Nos. 1 and 2.....	Dec. 19, 1899
Assigned to McAlester Coal & Coke Co., Mar. 25, 1910.	
McAlester & Galveston Coal Mining Co. (a copartnership), lease No. 1.....	Sept. 6, 1900
Assigned to McAlester & Galveston Coal Mining Co. (a corporation), Mar. 25, 1910.	
Elk Asphalt Co., lease No. 1.....	Sept. 6, 1899
Surrendered and canceled, July 25, 1911.	
Ozark Coal & Ry. Co., lease No. 1.....	Oct. 11, 1899
Assigned to Panama Coal Co., Oct. 19, 1911.	
Brunswick Asphalt Co., lease No. 1.....	Jan. 22, 1900
Assigned to J. S. Downard, Nov. 9, 1911.	
Farmer Asphalt Co., lease No. 1.....	Sept. 2, 1902
Surrendered and canceled, Mar. 12, 1912.	
Standard Coal Co.....	Sept. 16, 1902
Assigned to Bolen-Darnall Coal Co., Apr. 2, 1912.	
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.:	
Lease No. 1.....	Sept. 21, 1900
Lease No. 2.....	June 30, 1902
Assigned to Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co. (a corporation), Jan. 15, 1913.	

During the year ended June 30, 1913, the following coal leases were assigned, with the approval of the department:

Six leases of Robert W. Maguire to George T. Cutts, trustee, assignment approved January 15, 1913.

Eight leases of Western Coal & Mining Co. to Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co., assignment approved December 2, 1912.

Two leases of Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co. (a copartnership) to Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co. (a corporation), assignment approved January 15, 1913.

Three leases of Edwin Harrison, trustee, to Central Coal & Coke Co., assignment approved January 29, 1913.

The act of Congress approved April 5, 1912, granted authority for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Coal Co. to relinquish 360 acres included in its coal lease not containing workable coal and to add to the lease in lieu thereof 360 acres, and also to permit the Eastern Coal & Mining Co. to relinquish 120 acres and add to the lease in lieu thereof the same area containing workable coal. The papers relinquishing said land and adding other land to the lease in lieu thereof were duly executed and approved by the department on April 22, 1913.

On March 14, 1913, the department approved a sublease from the Central Coal & Coke Co. to the Carbon Coal Co. whereby the latter company was given the right to mine coal from the McAlester vein on leases Nos. 1 and 2 of the Central Coal & Coke Co.

The mining trustees for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations carefully check the records of each operator and submit report at the end of each quarter and also make special reports whenever called upon. Such reports show the coal and asphalt mined and the royalty that should be paid. Their records are carefully checked with the records of the superintendent, Union Agency, to whom all payments of royalty are made, and where any discrepancies are discovered the matter is at once taken up with the lessee and proper adjustment made.

The following statement gives the coal production for each fiscal year since such operations were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the total revenue collected from coal and asphalt leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for each year, including the royalty per ton on coal and asphalt mined and also the amounts paid as advance royalty and payments on account of failure to mine the required output of 3,000 tons the first year, 4,000 tons the second year, 7,000 tons the third year, 8,000 tons the fourth year, and 15,000 tons the fifth and each succeeding year from date of approval:

Production of coal on tribal land and royalty collected.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Output.	Royalty.	Fiscal year ended June 30—	Output.	Royalty.
	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
1899.....	1,404,442	\$110,145.25	1907.....	3,079,733	\$240,199.23
1900.....	1,900,127	138,486.40	1908.....	2,780,649	273,196.82
1901.....	2,398,156	199,663.55	1909.....	2,728,437	218,376.07
1902.....	2,735,365	247,361.36	1910.....	2,692,291	250,161.76
1903.....	3,187,035	261,929.84	1911.....	2,265,063	178,314.57
1904.....	3,198,862	277,811.60	1912.....	2,736,192	252,924.97
1905.....	2,859,516	248,428.36	1913.....	3,103,071	217,226.61
1906.....	2,722,200	251,947.02			

TOWN SITES.

No additional tribal land has been set aside or surveyed for town-site purposes during the year. One supplemental schedule of appraisements, showing the disposition of a contested lot in the addition to McAlester, was approved by the department May 7, 1913. An amended plat correcting an error in the survey of block 53 in the town of Wilburton, was submitted to the department and approved May 19, 1913. No sales of vacant or forfeited town lots at public auction were held during the year.

The Indian appropriation act of August 24, 1912, contained the following provision with reference to forfeited town lots:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion, to accept payment to the full amount of the purchase money due, including interest to date of payment, on any town lots originally sold as provided in agreements with any of the Five Civilized Tribes and declared forfeited by reason of nonpayment of amount due and not resold.

Under said provision of law 14 forfeited town lots were paid out to June 30, 1913. The town lots remaining to be disposed of are as follows:

Town lots to be disposed of.

CHOCTAW NATION.

Vacant lots.....	1,425
Forfeited lots.....	64
Lots reserved for coal leases.....	761
	<hr/> 2,250

CREEK NATION.

Forfeited lots.....	109
Lots recovered and unsold.....	94
	<hr/> 203

CHEROKEE NATION.

Forfeited lots.....	1
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There are also cemeteries of 5 acres each set aside for the towns of Lee, Creek Nation, and Gilbert (now Sawyer), Choctaw Nation, which have not been disposed of.

There are 308 towns which have been surveyed and platted by the Government in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations as follows:

Towns surveyed and platted.

Nation.	Number of towns.	Area.
Creek.....	26	10,689.10
Cherokee.....	54	9,531.47
Choctaw.....	98	21,118.77
Chickasaw.....	130	23,797.82
Total.....	308	65,137.16

The following statement shows the amounts received by the United States Indian superintendent as payments on town lots, by fiscal years:

Receipts from town lots.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
1900.....		\$74.02	\$11,139.48	\$11,213.50
1901.....		10.02	25,000.91	25,100.93
1902.....	\$80,536.56		157,188.83	237,725.39
1903.....	211,410.22	21,288.40	337,427.21	570,123.83
1904.....	106,479.26	73,568.24	374,574.22	554,621.72
1905.....	105,579.47	139,389.74	541,749.55	786,718.76
1906.....	149,049.53	244,450.74	581,728.65	975,228.92
1907.....	22,701.96	146,582.23	389,589.61	558,873.80
1908.....	21,636.57	93,687.94	249,134.19	364,458.70
1909.....	11,030.82	28,858.05	89,049.20	128,938.07
1910.....	6,844.84	12,837.30	67,386.07	87,068.21
1911.....	21,797.03	11,932.72	99,164.51	132,894.26
1912.....	370.00	372.00	45,023.35	45,765.35
1913.....	100.00	(1)	40,238.64	40,338.64
Total.....	737,536.26	773,049.40	3,008,484.42	4,519,070.08

¹ Final payments had been made on all town lots in the Cherokee Nation prior to June 30, 1912, except a few forfeited lots. No payments were received during the fiscal year 1913 on lots in said nation.

Upon final payment being made for any town lot patent is prepared and executed and after being recorded in this office is delivered to the grantee by the United States Indian superintendent. During the year about 800 patents were prepared conveying town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. The 761 lots reserved for coal lessees under the provisions of section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898, include lots needed in connection with mining operations, and while it is desired to dispose of all these lots at the earliest practicable date, in order to close up tribal affairs, if they are sold it must be subject to the rights of the coal lessees, who can use and occupy the same until the termination of the leases from 15 to 19 years hence. It would, therefore, not appear advisable to attempt to sell the lots at this time, as practically nothing could be realized for them under such circumstances, as the purchaser would have to pay taxes without having possession until the expiration of the coal lease.

During the year, by direction of the department, an appraiser from this office and a representative of the Creek Nation inspected the 91 lots in Muskogee and 3 lots in Tulsa, recovered to the Creek Nation, to ascertain their present condition and value, and their report was transmitted to the department for consideration. No steps have as yet been taken to dispose of such lots.

The Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913, contained the following provision:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds of the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations on deposit in the Treasury of the United States the proportionate cost of street paving and construction of sidewalks abutting on unsold lots belonging to any of said tribes and as may be properly chargeable against said town lots, said payments to be made upon submission of proof to said Secretary of the Interior showing the entire cost of the said street paving and sidewalk construction and that said improvement was duly authorized and undertaken in accordance with law: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that the charges made are reasonable and that the lots belonging to the above-mentioned tribes against which the charges were made have been enhanced in value by said improvements to not less than the amount of said charges.

There are a number of lots belonging to the tribes where there are charges for street paving or sidewalks, but such matters had not been gotten in shape so that any payment could be made prior to July 1, 1913.

EXPENSES OF TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

During the year warrants were drawn, aggregating amounts as stated below, for salaries and expenses of tribal officers, attorneys, and other expenses of the tribal government, and disposed of as follows:

Warrants issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

Nation.	Total warrants issued.	Approved.	Dis-approved.
Chickasaw.....	\$21,031.90	\$20,277.76	\$754.14
Choctaw.....	29,605.56	29,266.28	339.28
Creek.....	24,107.17	23,689.27	417.90
Cherokee.....	13,892.68	13,793.55	99.13
Seminole.....	2,601.98	2,601.98	.....

TRIBAL OFFICERS.

The tribal officers at present in the Five Civilized Tribes are as follows:

Tribal officers.

CHEROKEE NATION.

	Salary per annum.
W. C. Rogers, principal chief.....	\$1,500
D. M. Faulkner, assistant chief.....	600
A. B. Cunningham, executive secretary.....	1,000
Joseph L. Manus, interpreter, commencing July 1, 1913.....	900

CREEK NATION.

Moty Tiger, principal chief.....	2,000
Maude D. Roberts, executive secretary.....	1,500
Jesse McDermott, interpreter.....	1,500

SEMINOLE NATION.

John F. Brown, principal chief.....	1,000
Alexander W. Crain, tribal clerk.....	1,200

CHICKASAW NATION.

D. H. Johnston, governor (\$3,000 authorized by act of Aug. 24, 1912, from Mar. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1913), \$1,500 per annum under tribal laws.....	3,000
Contingent fund of governor.....	1,800
Eastman Johnson, interpreter.....	300
J. Hamp Willis, mining trustee.....	4,000

CHOCTAW NATION.

Victor M. Locke, jr., principal chief.....	2,000
Contingent fund of principal chief.....	3,200
Benjamin D. Locke, private secretary to principal chief.....	1,000
William R. McIntosh, mining trustee.....	4,000
Silas E. Cole, interpreter (commencing July 1, 1913).....	900

All tribal officers, except mining trustees, who pay their own expenses from the salaries allowed, are reimbursed for their expenses while on official business away from their headquarters.

The duties of the principal chief or governor in each nation are to look after tribal affairs generally, execute patents to town lots, allotments, unallotted land sold, and in other cases where necessary in transferring tribal property to individuals. The duties of the other officers are indicated by their titles and in addition thereto they assist this office and the superintendent, Union Agency, in furnishing information concerning tribal matters, acting as interpreters, etc.

The tribal councils have not met for several years, and under existing law there is no provision for payment of salaries or expenses of members of the councils.

TRIBAL ATTORNEYS.

Mr. W. W. Hastings was employed as national attorney for the Cherokee Nation under contract approved by the President June 26, 1912, for a period of one year from July 1, 1912, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from his office on tribal business, which expenses during the fiscal year amounted to \$358.48. On October 28, 1912, the President approved a supplemental contract dated September 14, 1912, to continue not longer than June 30, 1913, providing for the use of \$5,000 additional for the protection of the estates of minors and dependent citizens of the Cherokee Nation. Of the \$5,000 provided by said supplemental contract \$4,628.09 was expended.

Mr. M. L. Mott was employed as national attorney for the Creek Nation under contract dated February 16, 1909, and approved by the President February 23, 1909, running from March 1, 1909, to March 4, 1912, and continuing thereafter until the Creek tribal affairs were closed, subject to termination by order of the Secretary of the Interior, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when absent from his office on tribal business, such expenses during the fiscal year amounting to \$1,093.11. On September 18, 1912, the President approved a supplemental contract with Mr. Mott providing for an additional sum of \$5,000 for the protection of the estates of minors and dependent citizens of the Creek tribe, such contract being dated September 5, 1912, and to continue not longer than June 30, 1913. Under this supplemental contract \$4,258.80 was expended up to January 11, 1913.

On January 11, 1913, the President approved a new contract with Mr. Mott by which the supplemental contract approved September 18, 1912, was terminated. This new contract provided for the employment of Mr. Mott as national attorney for the Creek Nation for one year from January 15, 1913, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses incurred while away from his office at Muskogee and engaged in the services of the nation and also provided for the expenditure of an additional sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of providing legal services to guardians of minors and incompetent members of the Creek tribe, the protection of the estates of minors and dependent citizens, etc. Under this contract there had been expended to June 30, 1913, out of the \$10,000 provided for the protection of the estates of minors and dependent citizens, \$6,534.36.

Mr. W. L. Sturdevant is also employed as additional Creek attorney to prosecute cases involving the fraudulent scheduling of town lots. He formerly received a salary of \$5,000 per annum and 10 per cent of the amount recovered on the first \$100,000 and 2½ per cent upon the excess above that amount recovered, but at present he receives no salary but is to get 10 per cent of the amount recovered up to \$100,000 and 5 per cent of the excess above that amount recovered.

Mr. George D. Rodgers was employed as attorney for the Chickasaw Nation under contract approved by the President February 20, 1912, running for a period of one year from February 21, 1912, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from his headquarters on tribal business, which expenses amounted during the fiscal year to \$1,949.61. On October 28, 1912, the President approved a new contract with Mr. Rodgers dated September 18, 1912, whereby he was employed as tribal attorney up to June 30, 1913, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from headquarters on tribal business, and such contract also provided an additional sum of \$5,000 for the protection of the estates of minors and dependent citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. Under said contract there was expended out of the \$5,000 allowed for the protection of the estates of Chickasaw citizens the sum of \$4,100.91.

Mr. P. J. Hurley was employed as attorney for the Choctaw Nation under contract approved by the President November 27, 1911, running for a period of one year from said date, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from his office on tribal business, which expenses amounted to \$1,968.90 during the fiscal year. On November 23, 1912, the President approved a new contract whereby Mr. Hurley was employed as tribal attorney for the Choctaw Nation at \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from his office on tribal business for a period of one year from November 27, 1912.

Messrs. McCurtain & Hill were employed as attorneys for the Choctaw Nation for the purpose of looking after probate cases and the protection of the estates of minors and dependent citizens, at a salary of \$8,000 per annum and expenses when away from their office on tribal business under contract approved November 23, 1907, running for a period of five years from October 1, 1907. This contract expired on September 30, 1912. Their expenses under this contract from July 1 to September 30, 1912, amounted to \$376.85. On February 17, 1913, the President approved a contract with D. C. McCurtain and Thomas B. Latham, covering the period from October 1 to December 31, 1912, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and expenses when away from headquarters on official business, and they were allowed also \$200 per month for the employment of a probate clerk. Their expenses under this contract amounted to \$138.93.

On February 17, 1913, the President approved a contract whereby Mr. Thomas B. Latham and Mr. William F. Semple were employed as Choctaw tribal attorneys, especially to look after probate matters, etc., for a period of one year from February 14, 1913, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, not to exceed \$600 for office expenses, and allowed their traveling expenses when away from headquarters on official business, and they were also allowed \$200 per month for the employment of a probate clerk and \$1,000 per annum for a stenographer. Under such contract the expenses for clerk and stenographer to June 30, 1913, were \$1,277.59, and other expenses \$555.01.

There is no tribal attorney for the Seminole Nation, but a special assistant to the Attorney General is located at Wewoka, who gives attention to illegal conveyances and other matters affecting restricted Indians.

The duties of the attorneys in the several tribes are generally to represent the nation in all matters where an attorney is necessary in the United States courts, State courts of Oklahoma, the committees of Congress, the Interior Department, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the officials of the Interior Department in Oklahoma, and also under the provision in the contracts providing funds for the protection of the estates of minors and incompetent citizens to make investigation in probate matters involving estates of minors and dependent citizens to see that proper guardians are appointed and render proper accounting, take steps to remove guardians where deemed advisable, and also in some instances to take steps to recover land unlawfully sold or to clear the same of clouds upon the title. In all of the tribes suits are pending involving tribal funds and persons are continually claiming the right to be enrolled as members and to participate in distribution of tribal property and land, which matters are of vast importance to the tribes and involve large sums.

Warrants in payment of the salaries and expenses due under contracts of tribal attorneys are submitted to this office in the same manner as warrants for other tribal expenses and after examination, if the charges are proper and the warrants conform to the contract, they are approved and transmitted to the United States Indian superintendent at Union Agency to be paid from proper tribal funds.

TAXATION OF INDIAN LANDS AND MONEYS.

As stated in my annual report for the previous year the question as to whether or not allotted lands in the Five Civilized Tribes from which restrictions had been removed were subject to taxation has been the subject of litigation. The act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, provided as follows:

That all land from which restrictions have been or shall be removed shall be subject to taxation and all other civil burdens as though it were the property of other persons than allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes.

This provision conflicts with certain provisions in the agreements with the various tribes which exempts allotments or portions thereof from taxation for a certain period. On May 13, 1912, the United States Supreme Court decided the case affecting the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, holding that in the case of citizens whose lands were allotted and patented subject to the provisions of the agreement of said tribes with the United States the land was nontaxable while the title remained in the original allottee, but not to exceed 21 years from date of patent. This holding applied to both the homestead and surplus allotments, even though the restrictions upon alienation have expired or been removed. On the same day the case involving taxation of land in the Creek Nation was decided, and it was held in such case that homestead allotments were nontaxable for 21 years, as provided by the Creek agreement. No decision was rendered affecting the matter in the Cherokee Nation, but the agreement with said nation provided that the homestead allotment shall be nontaxable while the title is held by the original allottee.

In the Seminole Nation where no suit was brought the agreement provides:

Each allottee shall designate one tract of 40 acres which shall by the term of the deed be made inalienable and nontaxable as a homestead in perpetuity.

In view of the fact that so large a portion of the land in the counties embraced within the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes was nontaxable under these decisions and the agreements with the tribes, there was not sufficient revenues derived from taxation to maintain schools in many of the school districts, and Congress appropriated in the Indian appropriation act of August 24, 1912, the sum of \$300,000 to aid the public schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, and a similar appropriation of \$300,000 was contained in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, approved June 30, 1913.

On April 15, 1913, this office received notice from the county treasurer of Muskogee County, Okla., to show cause by April 28, 1913, why certain tribal funds, being receipts from the sale of unallotted lands and other tribal property, including balances due, should not be assessed for taxation, the amount of such funds sought to be taxed being as follows:

For the year 1911.....	\$4, 212, 000
For the year 1912.....	6, 250, 000

A similar note was served on the United States Indian superintendent, Union Agency, with reference to assessing individual Indian moneys handled by him for taxation. By direction of the Department of Justice the United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma appeared before the county treasurer to show why such funds were not subject to taxation, and certain tribal attorneys also were present. Nothing further has been heard from the county treasurer with reference to the matter, since the hearing on April 28, 1913.

TITLE TO LAND WITHIN MEANDERED BANKS OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

At various places along the Arkansas River land has been formed by accretion since the original survey was made and the meander lines established. In sec. 18, T. 18 N. R. 13 E., in the Creek Nation, there are 100 acres of land or more thus formed. Oil having been found in paying quantities on adjoining land, the department on December 26, 1911, directed this office to advertise said land for lease for oil and gas on behalf of the Creek Nation. Such action was accordingly taken and bids received, but before any lease was entered into, adjoining allottees also leased the same for oil and gas purposes, claiming title under the laws governing riparian ownership, and the State of Oklahoma also asserted title, claiming that the title to the bed of the river, being a navigable stream, passed to the State upon its admission to the Union.

Wells having been drilled under leases from adjoining allottees, the United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma, upon direction from the Department of Justice, brought suit in the United States court, on behalf of the Creek Nation, to determine the title to the land and require proper accounting of the proceeds of the sale of

oil, such suit being styled "United States v. Philip Mackey et al., Equity No. 1733."

A decision in the case was rendered by Hon. R. E. Campbell, judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, on June 2, 1913, in which it was held in effect that, as the Arkansas River was a navigable stream, the title to the actual bed of the river, or the land below ordinary high-water mark, vested in the State of Oklahoma upon its admission, and that the adjoining allottees took title not only to the meander line, but to ordinary high-water mark; therefore the adjoining landowners had title to the land between the meander line and ordinary high-water mark, if any.

ABANDONED RAILROAD RIGHTS OF WAY.

During the year the right of way acquired in the Choctaw Nation by the Arkansas, Red River & Paris Railroad Co., including 40 acres for station grounds, described as the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 27, T. 8 S., R. 26 E., was declared forfeited by the United States Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, and the title declared to be in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Section 14, of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, provides in part as follows:

That the lands in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations reserved from allotment or sale under any act of Congress for the use or benefit of any person, corporation, or organization shall be conveyed to the person, corporation, or organization entitled thereto: *Provided*, That if any tract or parcel thus reserved shall, before conveyance thereof, be abandoned for the use for which it was reserved by the party in whose interest the reservation was made, such tract or parcel shall revert to the tribe and be disposed of as other surplus lands thereof: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to land reserved from allotment because of the right of any railroad or railway company therein in the nature of an easement for right of way, depot, station grounds, water stations, stock yards, or other uses connected with the maintenance and operation of such company's railroad, title to which tracts may be acquired by the railroad or railway company under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior at a valuation to be determined by him; but if any such company shall fail to make payment within the time prescribed by the regulations, or shall cease to use such land for the purpose for which it was reserved, title thereto shall thereupon vest in the owner of the legal subdivision of which the land so abandoned is a part, except lands within a municipality, the title to which upon abandonment shall vest in such municipality.

It was ascertained that in some cases land had been reserved from allotment for rights of way for railroad companies where they had simply filed a map showing the right of way desired, but had never completed the condemnation proceedings or paid damages to the tribes, and as it did not appear the railroad companies had ever properly acquired a right of way in such cases, the matter as to whether or not the tribes had ever parted with their title to such land was presented to the department. Instructions were also requested as to whether the area of such rights of way should be deducted in selling the remaining tribal lands.

The matter was considered by the department, and it was held on April 19, 1913, that in cases where the right of way actually vested in the company, following compensation to the tribes in interest, and was subsequently abandoned, the title vested in the owners of the legal subdivisions of which the land abandoned was a part, in accord-

ance with the provisions of section 14 of the act of April 26, 1906; but that where the right of way was simply applied for and no compensation rendered, the land was still tribal property and subject to sale as other unallotted lands. Instructions were given that in the sale of unallotted lands, including areas reserved for railroad rights of way, the entire tracts should be offered for sale without deducting the acreage included in the right of way, but the sale should be subject to the rights, if any, of the railroad company.

DISBURSING OFFICE.

During the year the total receipts of the disbursing office were \$3,535,878.15, including \$614,411.02 collected from Treasury warrants on requisition. The total actual disbursements were \$588,347.74, including \$482,171.32 for equalization of allotments, the balance being deposited, making an aggregate of \$7,071,756.30 handled during the year.

The total amount realized from the sale of unallotted lands, including principal and interest, is \$2,584,780.76.

There were sold 115 paper-bound copies of the rolls of citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes at \$1.75 each; 100 copies of paper-bound indexes to the above at \$1.75 each; 3 maps of the Chickasaw Nation at \$1 each, and one map of the Creek and Seminole Nation at \$0.50, the total receipts therefrom amounting to \$379.75.

There were expended officially one paper-bound roll of the citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes and two indexes to same.

The receipts from certified copies of the records furnished to the public in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), amounted to \$16,926.75.

The following is a statement of the classification, number, and price per copy of certified copies of records furnished to the public during the year:

Statement showing certified copies of records furnished.

Classes.	Quantity.	Price.	Receipts.
Deeds.....	3,570	\$1.00	\$3,570.00
Rolls.....	3,658	.25	914.50
Removal of restrictions.....	109	1.00	109.00
Allotment plats (single).....	244	.50	122.00
Allotment plats (number).....	3,356	.25	839.00
Schedules.....	344	.25	86.00
Miscellaneous records (words).....	1,412,750	.10	¹ 1,412.75
Census cards.....	5,436	1.00	5,436.00
Blue prints.....	8,875	.50	4,437.50
Total.....			16,926.75

¹ Rate per hundred words.

The following statement shows the number of certified copies of records prepared for official use, as requested by the Department of Justice, Union Agency, and allottees whose enrollment papers have been lost or destroyed:

Certified copies prepared for official use.

Deeds and patents.....	305
Rolls.....	44
Allotment plats (single).....	1
Allotment plats (number).....	220
Miscellaneous records (words).....	64,000
Census cards.....	136

There were also used officially in connection with the sale of the unallotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes 560 blue-print maps.

Receipts and disbursements, office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Sale of paper-bound copies of rolls, indexes, and maps.....	\$379. 75
Sale of certified copies of the records in the custody of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to the public in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137).....	16, 926. 75
Damages for telephone line (transferred to Union Agency).....	191. 25
Rental on agricultural lease (transferred to Union Agency).....	50. 00
Refund amount of check fraudulently indorsed to equalize allotment of Sinie Folsom, a Choctaw freedman.....	60. 32
Tribal collections:	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—	
Sale of unallotted lands.....	\$2, 276, 721. 28
Interest, deferred payments unallotted lands...	119, 712. 20
Rentals, unallotted and segregated lands.....	90, 507. 81
Timber depredations.....	1, 633. 01
Damages removing stone and sand.....	10. 95
Sale of land for school purposes.....	117. 50
Sale of one acre of land formerly reserved for Kullituklo courthouse.....	12. 50
First 25 per cent payment on one acre of land formerly reserved for Eagletown courthouse, sold for \$40.....	10. 00
Condemned land for light and power purposes..	32. 50
Condemned land for sewer purposes.....	673. 30
Condemned land for railway right of way.....	512. 40
Condemned land for public highway.....	64. 45
Damages removing house from segregated land..	45. 00
25 per cent payment and interest on 10,801.90 acres, timber and Indian lands, sold for \$287,000.....	72, 180. 50
Sale of tribal property (team and wagon).....	653. 00
Withdrawal deposits tribal funds and interest from various banks.....	92, 978. 93
First 25 per cent payment Lebanon Academy, land and buildings, sold for \$5,000.....	1, 250. 00
Part second 25 per cent payment and interest on above.....	717. 50
Interest on final installment Rock Academy...	304. 88
Sale of Harley Academy.....	2, 000. 00
Interest on above.....	135. 00
First 25 per cent payment on Kullituklo courthouse, sold for \$15.....	3. 75
Erroneous payments to equalize allotments....	1. 30
Overpayments accounts.....	22. 81
Total collections Choctaw and Chickasaw.....	2, 660, 300. 57

Tribal collections—Continued.

Creek Nation—

Sale of unallotted land.....	\$127,784.89
Interest, deferred payments, unallotted land...	13,765.08
Second 25 per cent payment and interest on Pe- can Boarding School.....	1,300.38
Part final payment and interest on above.....	451.50
Rent and interest on capitol building, Okmul- gee.....	2,142.65
Second and final payments, with interest, on Creek Orphan Home.....	4,474.50
Final payment and interest on Wetumka Board- ing School.....	1,202.68
Condemned lands for railway right of way.....	128.20
Sale of land for school purposes.....	16.00
Rental of unallotted land.....	143.30

Total collections Creek Nation..... \$151,409.18

Cherokee Nation—

Sale of unallotted land.....	30,676.07
Interest, deferred payments, unallotted land...	3,298.80
Balance second 25 per cent payment and inter- est on Cherokee Colored Boarding School....	125.13
Part final installment and interest on Cherokee Colored Boarding School.....	195.03
Condemned land for railroad right of way.....	926.60
Sale of tribal property, chairs, desks, etc.....	197.10
Sale of improvements formerly belonging to Cherokee Orphan Asylum.....	224.53
Final payment and interest on Cherokee Male Seminary.....	1,557.59
Sale of capitol building and block No. 75, Tah- lequah.....	40,000.00
First 25 per cent payment for National Jail Building and lot 1, block 95, Tahlequah....	687.50
First 25 per cent payment for Cherokee Advo- cate Building, lot 8 and the east 5 feet of lot 7, block No. 89, Tahlequah.....	312.50
Rental unallotted land.....	2.50
Erroneous payments to equalize allotments....	41.12
Refund amount paid to guardian to equalize allotment of Dollie King, a minor.....	651.20
Refund by Goldie Starbuck of amount paid to equalize her allotment.....	231.20

Total collections Cherokee Nation..... 79,126.87

Seminole Nation—

Sale of unallotted lands.....	11,537.85
Interest, deferred payments unallotted lands...	1,284.59
Rental of unallotted lands.....	200.00

Total collections Seminole Nation..... 13,022.44

Treasury warrants on requisition..... 614,411.02

Grand total..... 3,535,878.15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Appropriation, administration affairs Five Civilized
Tribes, Okla., 1913:

Salary of commissioner and employees, regular and irregular.....	\$24,740.28
Rent of barn and lot for stock and storeroom.....	420.00
Electricity.....	172.39
Traveling expenses of commissioner and employees.	2,312.36
Printing and binding.....	295.10

Appropriation, administration affairs Five Civilized Tribes, Okla., 1913—Continued.

Subsistence for Government stock.....	\$32.05
Telephone rent, long-distance messages, and telegraphing.....	277.88
Miscellaneous, ice, water for stock, laundry, post-office box rent, etc.....	151.48
Purchases.....	711.04
Repairs to Government property.....	61.42
Registry, official letters and notices.....	102.60
Pasturage for Government stock.....	12.19
Court reports, recording and abstracts of title affecting Indian lands.....	18.00
Advertising oil lease, Creek land.....	36.23

\$29,343.02

Funds derived from sale of certified copies, section 8, act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137):

Salaries of employees, regular and irregular.....	13,308.41
Blue prints of unallotted lands Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,310.35
Printing various forms in connection with sale of certified copies.....	119.50
Express charges on blue prints.....	1.05

14,739.31

Tribal funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations:

Expense of grazing collections—

Salaries of grazing fee collectors and employees in connection with collection of tribal revenues and protecting tribal property on unallotted and segregated lands.....	6,130.83
Traveling expenses in connection with above..	4,443.20
Printing forms necessary in connection with collection of grazing fees, etc.....	34.50
Rent of offices for grazing fee collectors.....	197.83
	<u>10,806.36</u>

Expenses in connection with surveying, appraising, and classifying the segregated coal and asphalt lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (act of Feb. 19, 1912)—

Salaries of appraisers, chief surveyor, surveyors, chainmen, rodmen, clerks, and stenographers.....	19,713.17
Traveling expenses in connection with above..	973.92
Subsistence and care of Government stock.....	632.15
Office rent.....	427.20
Telegraphing and telephoning long-distance messages.....	42.57
Miscellaneous purchases.....	177.64
Miscellaneous expenses: printing, rent of transits, repairs, drayage, freight and express charges.....	220.80
	<u>22,187.45</u>

Expense in connection with appraisalment and sale of improvements on coal and asphalt lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (act of Feb. 19, 1912):

Salaries of employees, regular and irregular....	1,386.16
Traveling expenses in connection therewith....	470.94
	<u>1,857.10</u>

Tribal funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—Con.

Miscellaneous expense, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations:

Rent of storeroom for storing tribal records....	\$480.00
Refund to Frances Goodlaw of amount remitted to purchase sufficient land to make allotment of Henry Goodlaw, a Choctaw freedman, equal to 40 acres in area.....	75.00
Printing in connection with sale of unallotted land.....	146.50
Binding deeds.....	2.00
Salaries of auctioneers in connection with sale of unallotted lands.....	250.00
Per diem for auctioneers in lieu of subsistence.....	146.00
Equalization payment to 419 allottees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations having remnant allotments due them of not exceeding \$50 in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1909.....	3,796.98
Refunds to excessive purchasers of unallotted lands.....	551.08
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	5,447.56

Total disbursements, Choctaw and Chickasaw..... \$40,298.47

Tribal funds of the Cherokee Nation:

Traveling expenses of employees detailed on tribal work.....	14.04
Refunds to excessive purchasers of unallotted land.....	697.80
Traveling expenses in connection with sale of tribal property.....	6.90
Binding deeds.....	1.00
Equalization payments to 3,119 allottees of the Cherokee Nation having remnant and entire allotments due them as provided by the acts of Congress approved Apr. 26, 1906, and Mar. 3, 1909...	478,125.50
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Total disbursements, Cherokee Nation..... 478,845.24

Tribal funds of the Creek Nation:

Rent of storeroom for storing tribal records.....	240.00
Traveling expenses in connection with the collection of grazing fees.....	3.00
Binding deeds.....	1.00
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Total disbursements, Creek Nation..... 244.00

Appropriation to equalize allotments of Chickasaw freedmen in accordance with act of Apr. 4, 1910..... 248.84

Appropriation: Sale of unallotted lands Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable), act of Aug. 24, 1912:

Salaries of employees, regular and irregular.....	19,102.20
Printing lists of lands advertised for sale and binding deeds.....	1,239.62
Traveling expenses in connection with land sales.....	1,605.42
Advertising unallotted land sales in newspapers...	2,515.12
Purchase (envelopes).....	40.00
Miscellaneous expenses; rent of tables, chairs, etc., during sale of lands.....	23.00
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24,525.36

From Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Five Civilized Tribes (not tribal funds):

Purchase of card-index files.....	99.50
Binding records.....	4.00
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103.50

Total actual disbursements..... 588,347.74

Refunds to various persons amounts tendered on bids for unallotted lands where sales were not approved, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.	\$2, 608. 46
Refund to bank payment on Cherokee unallotted land owing to check being protested.....	16. 03
Transfer Union Agency for damages telephone line.....	191. 25
Transfer Union Agency rental on agricultural lease.....	50. 00
Refund amounts tendered by various persons for rental unallotted and segregated lands Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	121. 20
Payment to Sinie Folsom, a Choctaw freedman, of amount collected on account of fraudulent indorsement of check to equalize her allotment.....	60. 32
Deposits to credit of Treasurer of the United States, as follows:	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—	
Payments unallotted land and interest.....	\$2, 393, 161. 12
Rentals unallotted and segregated lands.....	90, 371. 61
Timber depredations.....	1, 633. 01
Sale of lands for school purposes.....	117. 50
Damages removing sand and stone.....	10. 95
Sale of 1 acre of land formerly reserved for Kullitucklo courthouse.....	12. 50
25 per cent payment 1 acre of land formerly reserved for Eagletown courthouse.....	10. 00
Condemned land for light and power, sewer, railroad right of ways, and public highway purposes.....	1, 282. 65
Damages removing house from segregated land.....	45. 00
25 per cent purchase price and interest for 10,801.90 acres of Indian land and timber...	72, 180. 50
Sale of tribal property.....	653. 00
Withdrawal deposits tribal funds and interest from various banks.....	92, 978. 93
Payments and interest for land and buildings, Letanon Academy.....	1, 967. 50
Interest on final installment, Rock Academy..	304. 88
Payment on Harley Academy and interest....	2, 135. 00
25 per cent payment on Kullitucklo courthouse.	3. 75
Erroneous payments to equalize allotments and overpayments of accounts.....	24. 11
Total for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	2, 656, 892. 01
Creek Nation—	
Payments unallotted land and interest.....	141, 549. 97
Second 25 per cent payment and interest on Pecan Boarding School.....	1, 300. 38
Part final installment and interest on Pecan Boarding School.....	451. 50
Rent and interest on capitol building, Okmulgee	2, 142. 65
Second and final payments and interest on Creek Orphan Home.....	4, 474. 50
Final payment and interest on Wetumka Boarding School.....	1, 202. 68
Condemned land for railway right of way.....	128. 20
Sale of land for school purposes.....	16. 00
Rental unallotted land.....	143. 30
Total for Creek Nation.....	151, 409. 18
Cherokee Nation—	
Payments unallotted land and interest.....	33, 958. 84
Part deferred payments and interest on Cherokee Colored Boarding School.....	320. 16
Condemned land for railway right of way.....	926. 60
Sale of tribal property—chairs, desks, etc., \$197.10, less expense of sale, \$4.95.....	192. 15
Sale of improvements formerly belonging to Cherokee Orphan Asylum.....	224. 53

Deposits to credit of Treasurer of the United States, as follows—Continued.

Cherokee Nation—Continued.

Final payment and interest on Cherokee Male Seminary.....	\$1,557.59
Sale of capitol building and block No. 75, Tahlequah.....	40,000.00
First 25 per cent payment on national jail building and lot 1, block No. 95, Tahlequah, \$687.50, less expense of sale, \$1.95.....	685.55
First 25 per cent payment for Cherokee Advocate Building and lot 8 and the east 5 feet of lot 7, block No. 89, Tahlequah.....	312.50
Rental unallotted land.....	2.50
Erroneous payments to equalize allotments....	41.12
Refund amount paid guardian to equalize allotment of Dollie King, a minor.....	651.20
Refund by Goldie Starbuck of amount paid to equalize her allotment.....	231.20

Total for Cherokee Nation..... \$79,103.94

Seminole Nation—

Payments unallotted land and interest.....	12,822.44
Rental unallotted land.....	200.00

Total for Seminole Nation..... 13,022.44

Unexpended balances:

Sale of rolls, indexes, and maps.....	379.75
Sale of certified copies, section 8, act of Apr. 26, 1906.....	2,187.44
Choctaw 3-per cent fund.....	5,532.60
Chickasaw national fund.....	1,844.23
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee royalties, grazing, etc.....	1,585.96
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Creek royalties, grazing, etc.....	272.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Seminole Nation.....	100.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee Unallotted land.....	501.20
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw town lots.....	4,652.24
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw town lots.....	1,550.78
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee town lots.....	3,316.44
Equalizing allotments Chickasaw Freedmen, Five Civilized Tribes.....	751.16
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw unallotted land.....	1,053.33
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw unallotted land.....	351.09
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Creek unallotted land.....	594.00
Cherokee school fund.....	2,681.64
Cherokee orphan fund.....	7,085.94
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Five Civilized Tribes.....	196.50
Appraisement and sale of improvements coal and asphalt lands Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (reimbursable).....	142.90
Interest on Cherokee school fund.....	4,521.50
Administration affairs Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1913.....	306.98
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw royalties, grazing, etc.....	1,930.96
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw royalties, grazing, etc.....	643.40

Unexpended balances—Continued.

Sale of unallotted lands Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).....	\$474. 64	
Indian school and agency buildings, 1913.....	720. 00	
Total.....		\$43, 376. 68
Balance due excessive purchasers of unallotted land, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	663. 90	
Balance due various persons, excess remittance for rental unallotted lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	15. 00	
		678. 90
Grand total.....		3, 535, 878. 15

Recapitulation of expenditures in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, by Indian Office, Commissioner Five Civilized Tribes, and Union Agency.

EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION.

Congressional appropriations:

Administration Five Tribes, 1913—

By Commissioner Five Tribes.....	\$29, 343. 02	
By Union Agency.....	169, 295. 07	
By Indian Office for payment of claims and miscellaneous purposes.....	2, 013. 37	
		\$200, 651. 46

Other appropriations by Congress—

By Union Agency—

For district agents to Aug. 24, 1912	13, 911. 44	
For special agents.....	24, 986. 74	
For industrial work (expert farmers).....	17, 669. 12	
For pay of police.....	8, 608. 00	
For relieving distress and prevention of disease among Indians, court costs in suits for Indians, etc.....	2, 044. 61	
For rent of buildings.....	12, 394. 00	
		79, 613. 91

Total from congressional appropriations..... \$280, 265. 37

Tribal funds:

Salaries and expenses, Government employees, on account of collection of \$115,-998.02, grazing fees (expenses not to exceed 10 per cent of collections from Aug. 24, 1912)—

By Union Agency prior to Aug. 24, 1912.....	\$6, 974. 50	
By Commissioner Five Tribes.....	10, 830. 30	
		17, 804. 80

Expenses authorized by acts of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911, and Aug. 24, 1912, in connection with advertisement and sale of 900,176 acres unallotted lands and receiving remittances and computing interest on deferred payments due on 938,745 acres previously sold, issuing certificates of purchase, preparing, recording, and delivering deeds to purchasers on receipt of final payments (by Commissioner Five Tribes).....

25, 071. 86

Total from tribal funds..... 42, 876. 66

Miscellaneous receipts not congressional or tribal funds:

Salaries and expenses paid from filing fees, sale of blanks, etc., under instructions of department, and from fees charged for preparing and furnishing certified copies of records, etc., as authorized by section 8, act Apr. 26, 1906—

By Union Agency.....	\$12, 058. 97	
By Commissioner Five Tribes.....	14, 739. 31	
		\$26, 798. 28
Total from miscellaneous receipts.....		\$26, 798. 28
Total expenditures for administration		349, 940. 31

EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Tribal funds:

By Union Agency—

Salaries and expenses of governors, chiefs, assistant chiefs, secretaries, interpreters, and mining trustees of the Five Civilized Tribes.....

\$37, 497. 88

Salaries and expenses of tribal attorneys.....

52, 285. 44

\$89, 783. 32

By Commissioner Five Tribes—

Refund on account of erroneous collections.....

4, 069. 57

Rent of storeroom for tribal records..

720. 00

Expense in connection with survey, appraisement, and classification of surface of segregated coal and asphalt lands belonging to Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, as authorized by acts of Feb. 19, and Aug. 24, 1912, appropriating \$55,000 from tribal funds.....

24, 044. 55

Purchase of supplies from proceeds, sale of Government property.....

103. 50

28, 937. 62

By Indian Office—

Salaries and expenses of governor Chickasaw Nation (act of Aug. 24, 1912).....

10, 239. 32

Expenses of tribal attorneys.....

181. 00

For miscellaneous purposes.....

187. 03

Expense of per capita payments.....

955. 55

Purchase of supplies from proceeds, sale Government property.....

252. 50

11, 815. 40

Individual Indian moneys:

By Union Agency—

Overpayments of advanced royalty.....

17, 027. 04

Total expenditures of tribal funds and individual

Indian moneys for special purposes..... \$147, 563. 38

SCHOOLS.

Cost of support of schools, Five Civilized Tribes:

Congressional funds—

By Union Agency.....

\$296, 664. 24

By Indian Office.....

3, 264. 44

\$299, 928. 68

Surplus court fees—

By Union Agency.....

9, 571. 95

By Indian Office.....

580. 54

10, 152. 49

Cost of support of schools, Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.

Tribal funds—

By Union Agency.....	\$5,526.21	
By Indian Office.....	80,761.23	
		\$86,287.44
By the superintendents of 12 boarding schools.....		192,108.47
Total cost of schools.....		\$588,477.08

COLLECTIONS FOR AND PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUAL INDIANS AND DEPOSITS TO CREDIT OF FIVE TRIBES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1913.

Disbursed to individual Indians:

By Union Agency—

Per capita payments.....	\$180,691.08	
On account oil and gas royalties, sale restricted lands, etc.....	1,762,620.22	
To equalize allotments.....	49,830.34	
Pipe line, telephone, and railway damages.....	5,366.07	
		\$1,998,507.71

By Commissioner Five Tribes—

Equalization of allotments, acts of Apr. 26, 1906, and Mar. 3, 1909.....	481,982.80	
Equalization of allotments of Chickasaw freedmen, act of Apr. 4, 1910.....	248.84	
		482,231.64

Total disbursed to individual Indians..... 2,480,739.35

(In addition to amounts actually paid individual Indians there was saved to Indians, as shown by annual report of United States Indian superintendent, Union Agency, through the work of special agents and field clerks, by requiring deductions in expense reports of guardians, securing additional amounts for leases, etc., \$667,352.25.)

Total actual disbursements..... 3,566,720.12

Transfer of funds, not actual disbursements:

By Union Agency—

Miscellaneous receipts to Superintendent of Jones Academy.....	\$154.77	
Tribal funds to equalize allotments to individual Indian accounts.....	318,377.72	
Pipe line damages to individual Indian moneys.....	8.00	
Lease royalties to sales accounts.....	775.00	
		\$319,315.49

By Commissioner Five Tribes—

Lease money and right of way damages to Union Agency.....	241.25	
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Total transfer of funds..... 319,556.74

Total amount disbursed, as shown by annual reports of Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and superintendent Union Agency, and including \$98,434.98 disbursed by Indian Office and \$192,108.47 by superintendents of boarding schools..... 3,886,276.86

Deposited to credit of Five Civilized Tribes:

By Union Agency—

Coal and asphalt royalties, etc.....	\$258,591.72	
Rental tribal land.....	25,280.61	
		\$283,872.33

Deposited to credit of Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.

By Commissioner Five Tribes—

Sales of unallotted land and other tribal property.....	\$2, 709, 614. 54
Rental tribal land.....	90, 717. 41
Other sources.....	100, 095. 62
Unexpended balances.....	38, 834. 85
	<hr/> \$2, 939, 262. 42

Total deposited to credit of tribes.....	\$3, 223, 134. 75
Total disbursed to individual Indians as shown above.....	2, 480, 739. 35

Total disbursed to individual Indians and credited to tribes.. 5, 703, 874. 10

There accrued during the year as interest on deposits of tribal funds aggregating \$4,474,189.45, being proceeds from sale of unallotted lands and other tribal property, in banks in Oklahoma, under the act of March 3, 1911, approximately \$168,000 not shown above.

UNION AGENCY.

The United States Indian superintendent at Union Agency, under direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has charge of matters affecting the moneys and allotments of individual Indians within the restricted class. Of the 101,216 members of the Five Civilized Tribes about one-third of such number are still restricted, and the disposition of their allotments, mineral leases, etc., is under the supervision of the department. The annual report of said superintendent, transmitted herewith, shows that a total of \$2,644,288.24 was collected during the year. There was received from the Treasury Department \$1,199,126.95, which amount, together with the balance of \$1,140,-766.76, carried over from the previous fiscal year, made the total receipts \$4,984,181.95. Of this amount there was actually disbursed \$3,004,338.41; deposited with the Treasury Department, \$328,596.18, leaving a balance on hand on June 30, 1913, of \$1,651,247.36. The handling of this amount of money required a vast amount of detail work.

FIELD SERVICE.

The Indian appropriation act of August 24, 1912, did not make any appropriation for the continuation of district agents employed prior to that time, as authorized by law. Therefore the work of the sale and leasing of restricted land, the disposition of the moneys arising therefrom, and other matters looking to the protection of the land and funds of restricted Indians, etc., was carried on by field clerks and by special agents provided from the general fund for the Indian service, thereby continuing the work but with a somewhat reduced force.

The report of the superintendent shows that the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes is divided into 18 districts, each of which is in charge of an employee of his office. These employees do the field work necessary in the investigation of oil and gas leases, sale of land, removal of restrictions, and matters generally affecting restricted Indians, and furnish the information upon which the department bases its action in such cases. They also assist in the industrial advancement of the Indians and cooperate with the State officials in probate work and other matters and with officials of other departments in any work which affects the welfare of the Indian. A total of 6,237 probate cases were handled during the year by the field clerks; \$1,184,016.35 was disbursed to individual Indians under immediate

supervision of such clerks, and it is estimated by the superintendent that the following amounts were actually saved to Indian allottees by the field force:

In probate matters.....	\$429, 705. 53
In lease matters.....	108, 898. 63
Oil lease bonus.....	106, 472. 73
In intruder cases.....	3, 863. 50
Miscellaneous.....	18, 411. 86
Total.....	667, 352. 25

Reference is made to the fact that of the approximately 101,000 members of the Five Civilized Tribes nearly 60,000 are minors, many of whose allotments are very valuable on account of oil and gas or for other reasons. As the county courts have charge of probate matters affecting minor Indians, the dockets naturally became crowded with such cases; a large number of "professional" guardians sprung up; such courts did not have the necessary machinery for ascertaining the facts, especially in cases where the estate was located in one county and the Indian resided in another. Probate matters were in a congested condition, excessive charges were made, and the estates were being wasted and dissipated in a large percentage of cases. The field clerks (formerly district agents), with the assistance of the tribal attorneys and the department of charities and corrections of the State, have spent a large portion of their time in making investigations concerning probate matters. In a few counties disclosures have been made that resulted in the resignation or dismissal of county officials, and while at first the work of such field clerks was considered by some as an unwarranted interference in matters over which the courts had jurisdiction, experience has demonstrated the value of such work to the courts in passing upon probate matters, and it is of inestimable value from a monetary consideration to the minors, as both court costs and guardians and attorneys' fees have been materially reduced, waste and dissipation prevented, sales for inadequate consideration exposed, etc. In practically all counties the field clerks work in entire harmony with the county judges at this time, and the courts require reports from such clerks as a rule before passing upon matters affecting restricted minors.

In many cases it has been found that the estates of minors and incompetents did not have sufficient funds to pay court costs and attorneys' fees in cases where the services of an attorney were needed, and in each of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations supplemental contracts were made with the tribal attorneys during the year, providing for the employment of an assistant attorney to render legal services where necessary, without charge, to minors and dependent citizens and also to guardians. A special assistant to the Attorney General is located in the Seminole Nation.

ALIENATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

Up to June 30, 1912, there had been filed 9,594 applications under the act of May 27, 1908, for the removal of restrictions upon alienation of land, 98 per cent of which had been acted upon. During the year just closed 1,238 new applications were made and 248 cases of renewals or reinstatements handled. Only 179 cases were pending before the superintendent on June 30, 1913.

Since May 27, 1908, restrictions have been removed conditionally, where the land was to be sold and the proceeds disbursed under the supervision of the department, on 221,743.71 acres, and unconditionally on 109,375.21 acres. Where it is believed that applicants for removal of restrictions have sufficient intelligence and are competent to handle their property for their best interests recommendation is made that the restrictions be removed unconditionally. Where this is done the Indian disposes of his land as he sees fit, without any supervision. In other cases the land is sold under the supervision of the superintendent, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money held by the superintendent to the credit of the Indian, and disbursed as he may need it for living expenses, or for improving his remaining land, etc. The object in removing restrictions upon a portion of the allotment, in many cases, is to provide funds to build and furnish homes and to put the remaining portion in shape to provide a living or an income. Many Indians have more land than they can use, and no funds to improve it or place it in proper shape to lease to advantage. In many cases it is found that Indians desiring restrictions removed have either executed deeds of conveyance or long-term leases, which, though illegal, are nevertheless clouds upon the title and have to be removed before the land can be sold, which causes delay.

A total of 1,149 deeds, executed by full-blood heirs, covering inherited land had been filed to June 30, 1913. The department has held that in such cases, where the allottees died prior to May 27, 1908, the conveyance required the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to make it valid, while it is claimed by some that such approval is not necessary. Test cases have been filed, which have not yet been finally determined.

During the year 1,650 tracts of allotted land from which restrictions had been removed were offered for sale, of which 735 tracts were sold, aggregating 51,817.89 acres, the consideration being \$502,406.36. The following statement shows the land sold and the consideration received each year since the passage of the act of May 27, 1908:

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Tracts sold.	Acreage.	Consideration.
1909.....	150	10,924.21	\$149,423.20
1910.....	629	53,192.75	566,666.57
1911.....	871	67,790.47	674,730.71
1912.....	504	38,277.39	315,032.66
1913.....	735	51,817.89	502,406.36
Total.....	2,889	222,002.71	2,208,259.50

During the year there were constructed by allottees from the proceeds of the sales of land, under the supervision of the department, 210 new houses, 16 barns, together with many other improvements, farm machinery purchased, etc.

LEASING OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

Four thousand eight hundred and five leases and 1,190 assignments were filed during the year ended June 30, 1913, making a total of 28,526 leases, mostly for oil and gas. Only 1,132 leases were pending

before the superintendent on June 30, 1913. Owing to the discovery of new fields and the increased price of oil, there was great activity in the leasing of land for oil and gas during the year. At the beginning of the year the price of oil was 68 cents per barrel, which had increased to 88 cents per barrel at the end of the fiscal year, and has still further increased since that date. At the beginning of the year there were 7,679 individual royalty accounts carried on the books of the United States Indian superintendent. On June 30, 1913, there were 9,723 accounts, an increase of 2,044.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of oil and gas royalties by fiscal years:

Receipts and disbursements of oil and gas royalties.

Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1904.....	\$1,300.00		1910.....	\$1,420,894.97	\$1,301,508.99
1905.....	91,624.40	\$61,931.38	1911.....	1,365,826.52	1,191,997.18
1906.....	323,555.40	339,279.01	1912.....	1,134,432.34	1,123,864.08
1907.....	775,489.15	679,347.45	1913.....	1,496,179.31	1,301,362.99
1908.....	1,092,627.55	1,685,675.26			
1909.....	1,813,460.28	1,802,893.20	Total.....	10,115,389.92	9,487,859.54

An oil inspector, together with several assistants, has supervision over oil and gas operations under the direction of the department. It is estimated that during the year 1913, 49,176,000 barrels of oil were sold from the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, including both restricted and unrestricted land. Efforts have been made by the department looking to the conservation of the gas supply, this work being in charge of representatives from the Bureau of Mines. Such work has been quite successful, and it has been demonstrated that holes can be drilled through the gas stratum, the gas shut off by means of the "lubricating process," and drilling proceeded with until the oil sand is struck.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

During the year a total of \$180,691.08 was disbursed to members of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Tribes by the superintendent on account of various per capita payments, and in addition thereto \$541,339.54, due certain restricted Cherokees on account of equalization of allotments, was placed to the credit of such allottees to be disbursed under the supervision of the department.

SCHOOLS.

Copy of the annual report of John B. Brown, supervisor of schools in the Five Civilized Tribes, is transmitted herewith. The supervisor reports to and receives his instructions direct from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

During the year Mr. Brown was given supervision over the tribal schools in the Quapaw Agency, also on the Sac and Fox and Shawnee Reservations in Oklahoma and the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservations in Kansas, in addition to supervising the school work in the Five Civilized Tribes. Reference is made to the appropriation of

\$300,000 for the aid of public schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations made by the Indian appropriation act of August 24, 1912. Such appropriation was made to assist the public schools of the State of Oklahoma by reason of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had held that in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations allotted land was nontaxable so long as the title remained in the original allottee not to exceed 21 years from date of patent and in the Creek Nation that the homestead allotments were nontaxable for 21 years. In the Cherokee Nation the agreement with the tribe provides that the homestead allotments should not be taxable so long as the title remains in the original allottee, and the agreement with the Seminole Nation provides that the homestead allotment shall be nontaxable in perpetuity. It was found that by reason of the fact that a large portion of the land was nontaxable the public schools would not receive sufficient income from the taxes to maintain school for a full term without outside assistance. Mr. Brown states that the clerical work in the office at Muskogee was more than doubled by the added responsibility of the distribution of this appropriation to the 2,308 public-school districts in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes; that the department has uniformly declined to interfere in the local management of the schools, the only aim being to place the funds where most needed, so that each district would be enabled to maintain a school; that the funds were so distributed as to enable each district to maintain at least seven months' school; and that but very little criticism has been received from county superintendents or other school officials.

The report of the supervisor shows that a total of 2,284 school districts were assisted from said congressional appropriation; that 23,442 Indian pupils and 2,284 freedmen pupils were enrolled in said schools; and that \$292,176.86 was disbursed to said school districts.

It is stated that changes were made in the supervisors of 5 of the 12 boarding schools maintained in the Five Civilized Tribes during the year and that changes have been authorized at two additional schools at the beginning of the fiscal year 1914; that the work of the superintendents and teachers has been generally highly satisfactory, and that while the positions in the schools are not technically under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, the spirit of such regulations has at all times been followed in filling vacancies, making promotions, etc. It has been difficult to obtain competent employees to take charge of the manual training and industrial work, although satisfactory progress has been made along such lines. All pupils have been examined for trachoma and special efforts have been made, including lectures by the supervising physician to prevent and abate trachoma and tuberculosis and other diseases that are more or less prevalent among the Indians.

It appears from such report that extensive improvements have been made at the Euchee boarding school at Sapulpa and adequate water facilities and fire protection provided and material improvements made at a number of other schools including baths, cement walks, etc. All correspondence from the superintendents of various schools to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs passes through the office of the supervisor at Muskogee, including the quarterly school reports, requests for authority for expenditure of money, etc.

Twelve boarding schools have been maintained in the Five Civilized Tribes during the year, as follows:

Boarding schools maintained.

CHOCTAW NATION.

Armstrong Male Academy, Academy, Okla.
Jones Male Academy, Hartshorne, Okla.
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy, Millerton, Okla.
Tuskahoma Female Academy, Tuskahoma, Okla.

CHICKASAW NATION.

Bloomfield Seminary, Hendrix, Okla.
Collins Institute, Frisco, Okla.

SEMINOLE NATION.

Mekusukey Academy, Mekusukey, Okla.

CREEK NATION.

Euchee Boarding School, Sapulpa, Okla.
Eufaula Boarding School, Eufaula, Okla.
Nuyaka Boarding School, Nuyaka, Okla.
Tulahassee Boarding School, Tullahassee, Okla.

CHEROKEE NATION.

Cherokee Orphan Training School, Park Hill, Okla.

Only one tribal day school was maintained, being known as the Hildebrand school at Estella, Okla., in the Cherokee Nation, with an enrollment of 35; 508 Indian pupils were enrolled in 9 contract schools, the tuition of such pupils being paid as provided by the terms of the contracts, amounting to \$42,616.23.

Two hundred and thirty pupils of the Five Civilized Tribes were enrolled in Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., and 209 in Chilocco Training School at Chilocco, Okla. The enrollment of pupils in the 12 boarding schools maintained in the Five Civilized Tribes, together with the total cost of maintaining such schools, is given in the following table:

Cost of tribal boarding schools.

Nation.	No.	Enroll- ment.	Cost of buildings and repairs.	Cost of mainte- nance.	Total cost.	Amount collected board of employees.	Net cost.
Choctaw.....	4	530	\$11,740.07	\$76,308.15	\$88,048.22	\$4,040.26	\$84,007.96
Chickasaw.....	2	171	3,055.42	27,612.19	30,667.61	1,405.80	29,261.81
Cherokee.....	1	71	1,465.82	17,757.84	19,223.66	1,034.47	18,189.19
Creek.....	4	472	12,481.94	61,803.96	74,285.90	3,196.56	71,089.34
Seminole.....	1	110	995.87	17,361.23	18,357.10	1,089.42	17,267.68
Total.....	12	1,354	29,739.12	200,843.37	230,582.49	10,766.51	219,815.98

Respectfully,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., *August 5, 1913.*

Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Union Agency, located at Muskogee, Okla., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

INTRODUCTORY.

The various agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, and the acts of Congress relating to these Indians, charge the Secretary of the Interior with various duties, and give him certain authority in connection therewith. Under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, these duties, so far as they relate to the individual Indian, are performed by the superintendent of the Union Agency; this office has no part in the final winding up of the tribal or undivided estate except incidentally when distributing, by means of per capita payments, funds so held to the Indians. It deals with the problem of the individual, and the agency force is the machinery by and through which the department investigates and acts upon all oil, gas, mineral, or other leases made by restricted members of these tribes, applications for removal of restrictions, the sale of lands, approval of deeds, disposition of funds held in trust, and all other matters affecting the property of the Indians still in the restricted class, as more fully shown by the different subjects of this report.

This work among the individual Indians is handled by the administrative force under the Union Agency, the approximate average number of employees for the past year being as follows:

Average number of employees, Union Agency, fiscal year 1913.

General agency office.....	92
Field:	
District service.....	37
Oil field inspection.....	3
Land appraisers.....	8
Agricultural work.....	12
Total.....	152
Indian police.....	25
Grand total.....	177

For convenient reference a table showing the enrollment of the Five Tribes, as prepared by the Dawes Commission office in 1909, and corrected to date, follows:

Enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Nation.	Full bloods.	Mixed three- fourths or more.	One-half to three- fourths.	Less than one-half, including intermar- ried whites.	Freed- men.	Total.
Chickasaws.....	1,540	252	706	3,821	4,670	10,989
Choctaws.....	7,074	706	1,636	9,563	5,994	24,973
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,344	85	27	183		1,639
Cherokees.....	8,696	1,783	2,966	23,427	4,924	41,796
Creeks.....	6,833	538	1,150	3,372	6,807	18,700
Seminoles.....	1,250	132	344	407	986	3,119
Total.....	26,737	3,496	6,829	40,773	23,381	101,216

From the above it will be seen that the enrollment records show 37,062 members in the restricted class, of which number 26,737 were full bloods, from which should now be deducted the deaths occurring since that time. It is estimated that the restricted class now numbers between 33,000 and 35,000.

For economical and expeditious handling of the many phases of this work among this number of Indians scattered over more than 19,000,000 acres—an area almost as large as the State of Maine—our field force is divided into districts, each in charge of an experienced employee familiar with the Indian work, whose duties are almost identical with those of other Indian agencies generally throughout the country, except that the force is entirely inadequate to more than superficially attend to the affairs of these people. These district men have only one office assistant, an appraiser half time, and when they have from 2,000 to 4,000 full-blood Indians in three or four large counties, their time is almost wholly taken up with the business of those Indians, who easily find their way to the Government offices, and who know, by applying for advice and assistance, that their interests are better subserved. The district man has very limited time within which to visit the remote sections of his district, except on trips made which require his whole attention with pressing special cases. They, therefore, fail generally to seek out the many cases where Indians ought to be advised relative to health and sanitary conditions, whose living is merely an existence under the most undesirable and adverse conditions, and who could, by using the proceeds of some of their excess lands, have their home surroundings materially improved and be started on the road toward making themselves useful citizens. My most severe criticism of the field work would be that the time of our men is too much given over to complaints and work for the broad-shouldered, reasonably competent, shiftless class who, when getting into trouble, are the first to ask help of the Government. We ought to speedily put these people on their own resources entirely, and exert all our efforts toward helping the wholly uneducated real full blood to live more comfortably and adapt himself to present conditions and to the education of his children.

FINANCIAL.

While the grand total of moneys handled by the cashier of the Union Agency for the past year is not as large as for the fiscal year 1912, the number of regular accounts and the volume of detail is greater. There were 12,338 active ledger accounts on June 30, 1913, as compared with 10,315 at the close of the previous fiscal year, an increase of 2,023 accounts. During the year 2,794 accounts were closed, making a total of 15,132 open accounts during the year. This increase is due principally to activity in the oil and gas business. No large or general per capita payments were made, which decreased the total of moneys disbursed. The collections for the year are represented by 33,083 remittance entries, a total of \$2,644,288.24, practically all of which went to the credit of individual Indians, as shown in detail by the following table. A total of \$3,004,338.41 was disbursed for all purposes, requiring 41,858 vouchers.

The total of actual collections and disbursements is \$5,648,626.65, which, with moneys received from the Treasury for transfer or dis-

bursement and balances brought forward from the previous year, make a grand total of \$8,215,989.71 handled during the fiscal year.

The following statements show the detail of the accounting work:

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Tribal collections:

Choctaw Nation—

Coal royalties.....	\$160,916.33
Asphalt royalties.....	2,003.63
Town lots.....	30,178.95
Rentals, segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	17,544.24
Rentals, unallotted lands.....	1,190.69
Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes.....	76.50
Sale of seized timber.....	92.01
Damages to segregated land for tank sites.....	18.75
Sale of improvements on town lots.....	132.99
Damages to unallotted lands for railroad right of way.....	276.60
Sale of coal illegally mined.....	24.00
Sale of town-site maps.....	3.44
Pipe-line damages, unallotted lands.....	29.28

\$212,487.41

Chickasaw Nation—

Coal royalties.....	53,638.78
Asphalt royalties.....	667.87
Town lots.....	10,059.69
Rentals, segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	5,848.07
Rentals, unallotted lands.....	396.91
Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes.....	25.50
Sale of seized timber.....	30.67
Damages to segregated land for tank sites.....	6.25
Sale of improvements on town lots.....	79.67
Damages to unallotted lands for railroad right of way.....	92.20
Sale of coal illegally mined.....	8.00
Sale of town-site maps.....	13.50
Pipe-line damages, unallotted lands.....	9.76

70,876.87

Cherokee Nation—

Rent on unallotted lands.....	180.00
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Creek Nation—

Town lots.....	100.00
Rent on unallotted lands.....	120.70
Pipe-line damages on unallotted lands.....	24.85
Condemned land for public highway.....	62.48
Sale of town-site maps.....	3.80
Refund on unused tribal warrant.....	16.22

328.05

Individual Indian moneys:

Royalties—

Oil and gas leases.....	\$1,407,863.71
Coal and asphalt leases.....	57,162.95
Agricultural and tentative leases..	26,464.94
Grazing leases.....	4,184.51
Limestone and rock leases.....	195.00
Brick leases.....	78.20
Mineral leases.....	15.00
Glass-sand leases.....	200.00
Water contracts.....	15.00
Redeposit to individual Indian account.....	1,000.00
	1,497,179.31

Damages—

Pipe lines and telephone lines...	9,075.52
Redeposit to individual Indian account.....	5.70

9,081.22

Individual Indian moneys—Continued.

Individual Indian bank accounts—

Proceeds from land sales.....	\$460, 119. 10
Interest on sales accounts.....	16, 769. 36
Transferred from other agencies..	4, 141. 70
Transferred from royalties to sales accounts.....	775. 00
Redeposits to sales accounts.....	9, 819. 37
Transfer Cherokee tribal funds to equalization accounts.....	318, 377. 72
Interest on equalization accounts.	12, 052. 89
Redeposits to equalization ac- counts.....	470. 68
	<hr/> \$822, 525. 82

Miscellaneous:

Class 1, sale of town-site maps and other Government property.....	53. 45	
Class 4, sale of lease blanks.....	6, 407. 00	
Class 4, sale of certified copies of records.....	3, 278. 20	
Class 4, filing fees, oil and gas leases.....	1, 327. 00	
Class 4, pipe-line inspection fees.....	20. 00	
Class 5, advertising fees on allotted lands.....	988. 00	
Overpayments on advanced royalty.....	17, 522. 72	
Miscellaneous receipts, account Jones Male Academy.	154. 77	
Redeposits account per capita payments.....	1, 544. 12	
	<hr/>	31, 295. 26

Funds reimbursed:

Court costs, etc., in suits of Indian allottees, Five Civilized Tribes.....	20. 00	
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1913.....	27. 03	
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, surplus court fees.....	. 29	
Administration of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1912.....	21. 55	
Contingencies, Indian department, 1912.....	3. 10	
Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes, 1913.....	1. 40	
Interest on Cherokee national fund.....	. 34	
Interest on Creek general fund.....	197. 94	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw royalties, grazing, etc.....	1. 76	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw royal- ties, grazing, etc.....	3. 09	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee royalties, grazing, etc.....	50. 30	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Creek royalties, grazing, etc.....	7. 50	
	<hr/>	334. 30

Total moneys actually collected.....	2, 644, 288. 24
Received by Treasury warrants on requisition.....	1, 199, 126. 95
Total receipts.....	3, 843, 415. 19

Balance carried over from previous fiscal year:

Individual Indian moneys—

Lease royalties.....	\$459, 309. 51
Land-sale accounts.....	473, 965. 69
Cherokee equalization accounts.....	201, 758. 04
Pipe-line damages.....	978. 21
Telephone damages.....	208. 63
Condemned allotted lands for railway purposes..	615. 85
Overpayments on advanced royalty.....	3, 054. 57
Miscellaneous receipts, classes 4 and 5.....	876. 26
	<hr/> 1, 140, 766. 76

Grand total..... 4, 984, 181. 95

NOTE.—Balance of amount carried forward from previous year in "pending audit" fund, \$156,347.61, is credited and included in above receipts in separate amounts under various items.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Congressional appropriations:

Administration of affairs Five Civilized Tribes,
Oklahoma, 1913—

Salaries of regular employees.....	\$147, 126. 14
Salaries of temporary employees.....	1, 254. 12
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	12, 722. 79
Traveling expenses of temporary employees....	22. 79
Traveling expenses of Indian police.....	3, 813. 34
Telephoning and telegraphing.....	1, 328. 15
Office rents of field clerks.....	913. 16
Advertising land sales, printing, binding, and miscellaneous purchases.....	1, 782. 83
Repairs to Government property and sundry expenses.....	285. 90

\$169, 249. 22Administration of affairs Five Civilized Tribes,
Oklahoma, 1912—

Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	45. 85
--	--------

Industrial work and care of timber, 1913—

Salaries of regular employees.....	13, 453. 32
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	4, 215. 80

17, 669. 12Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five
Civilized Tribes, 1913 (for period July 1 to Aug.
24)—

Salaries of district agents and assistants.....	10, 350. 80
Traveling expenses of district agents and assist- ants.....	2, 634. 04
Traveling expenses of Indian police.....	134. 51
Office rents.....	601. 50
Telephone rentals.....	70. 20
Telephoning and telegraphing.....	91. 90
Miscellaneous purchases and sundry expenses..	28. 49

13, 911. 44

General expenses, Indian service, 1913—

Salaries of regular employees.....	17, 237. 76
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	4, 268. 15
Traveling expenses of Indian police.....	1, 865. 88
Office rents.....	1, 318. 66
Telephoning and telegraphing.....	104. 28
Miscellaneous purchases and sundry expenses..	192. 01

24, 986. 74

Indian schools and agency buildings, 1913—

Office rent for Union Agency.....	9, 424. 00
Office rent for Commission Five Civilized Tribes.....	1, 800. 00
Office rent for supervisor of Indian schools....	600. 00
Office rents for field clerks and farmers.....	570. 00

12, 394. 00Relieving distress and prevention of diseases among
Indians, 1912—

Medical supplies and hospital expenses.....	157. 40
Salary and expenses of nurse.....	93. 74

251. 14Relieving distress and prevention of diseases among
Indians, 1913—

Medical supplies and hospital expenses.....	299. 14
Salary and expenses of nurse.....	602. 03

901. 17Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian service,
1912—

Telegrams and long-distance tolls.....	32. 10
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Pay of Indian police, 1913—

Salaries of regular employees.....	8, 608. 00
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Congressional appropriations—Continued.

Court costs, etc., in suits of Indian allottees, Five Civilized Tribes—

Costs in suits to clear title of Indian allottees.....	\$860. 20
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, surplus court fees—	

Salaries of regular employees.....	\$6, 862. 73
Salaries of temporary employees.....	366. 50
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	1, 294. 77
Traveling expenses of temporary employees....	27. 85
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	139. 62
Printing and purchases.....	464. 43
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	12. 00
Tuition for Indian pupils.....	404. 05

9, 571. 95

Indian schools Five Civilized Tribes, 1913—

Payment in aid of common schools in eastern Oklahoma.....	292, 176. 86
Administrative expenses—	
Salaries.....	3, 879. 67
Traveling expenses.....	173. 27
Printing, binding, and miscellaneous purchases.....	184. 98

296, 414. 78

Indian schools support, 1913—

Traveling expenses of supervisor of Indian schools.....	249. 46
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Total disbursed from congressional appropriations.....	555, 145. 17
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Tribal funds:

Total disbursements—Five Civilized Tribes—

Salaries, departmental, regular and temporary employees, in connection with tribal revenues and affairs, and payment of tribal claims and expenses (see section 11, act of April 26, 1906).....	3, 709. 98
Expenses of department in connection with tribal revenues and affairs, and payment of tribal claims and expenses.....	857. 13
Per diem and expenses of Indian police, assisting in protecting and selling tribal property and collecting tribal revenue (salaries paid from congressional appropriations).....	2, 407. 39
(Above three items were incurred during period of July 1 to August 24, 1912, and are offset by and resulted in the collection of approximately \$55,000 tribal revenues placed to credit of the respective tribes.)	
Tribal officers, salaries and expenses.....	37, 497. 88
Tribal attorneys, salaries and expenses, under contract.....	52, 285. 44
Repairs and expenses of tribal schools and tuition of Indian pupils.....	5, 526. 21
Transfer to individual Indian moneys, pipe line damages.....	8. 00
Transfer to individual Indian bank accounts to equalize allotments in Cherokee Nation.....	318, 377. 72
Per capita payments.....	180, 691. 08

Total disbursed from tribal funds.....	601, 360. 83
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Individual and miscellaneous moneys:

Individual Indian moneys—

Lease royalties, general account.....	\$1, 224, 621. 13
Lease royalties, bank accounts.....	76, 741. 86
Transfer from lease royalties to sales accounts..	775. 00
Land sale bank accounts.....	461, 257. 23
Cherokee equalization bank accounts.....	49, 830. 34
Pipe-line damages.....	4, 780. 00
Telephone damages.....	164. 82
Condemned allotted lands for railway purposes..	421. 25
Overpayments on advanced royalty.....	17, 027. 04

1, 835, 618. 67

Individual and miscellaneous moneys—Continued.

Miscellaneous receipts—class 4—		
Salaries of regular employees.....	\$1,764.00	
Salaries of temporary employees.....	1,508.00	
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	2,404.16	
Traveling expenses of Indian police.....	719.63	
Purchases, printing, and miscellaneous expenses.....	3,484.68	
Returns and transfers of excess and erroneous remittances.....	1,540.50	
Miscellaneous receipts—class 5—		
Advertising of allotted Indian land sales.....	638.00	
Transfer to Jones Male Academy.....		\$12,058.97
		154.77
Total disbursements.....		<u>3,004,338.41</u>

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Congressional appropriations:		
Agency proper.....	\$123,825.47	
District service, appraisers, farmers, police, oil inspection, and medical work.....	124,483.51	
School supervision and payment in aid of common school.....	306,836.19	
		555,145.17
Tribal funds:		
Indian tribal officers and attorneys and expenses...	89,783.32	
Expenses, tribal revenue and property, paid from collections.....	6,974.50	
Expenses, tribal schools and tuition.....	5,526.21	
Transferred to individual Indian moneys for damages and to equalize allotments, Cherokee Nation.....	318,385.72	
Paid Indians per capita.....	180,691.08	
		601,360.83
Individual moneys paid to Indians.....		1,835,618.67
Miscellaneous receipts—class 4 and 5.....		12,058.97
Jones Male Academy special account.....		154.77
Grand total actual disbursements.....		<u>3,004,338.41</u>
Deposited Indian moneys to credit of the Five Tribes.....		283,872.33
Deposited individual Indian moneys to credit of the Five Tribes.....		171.03
Deposited account sale of Government property.....		53.45
Deposited to reimburse tribal funds.....		260.93
Deposited to reimburse appropriations.....		73.37
Deposited unexpended balances.....		44,165.07
Balance on hand June 30, 1913:		
Lease royalties, general account.....	\$199,595.24	
Lease royalties, bank accounts.....	454,755.59	
Land sales, bank accounts.....	504,332.99	
Cherokee equalization bank accounts.....	482,828.99	
Pipe-line damages.....	5,082.48	
Telephone damages.....	71.26	
Condemned lands for railway purposes.....	193.07	
Overpayments on advanced royalty.....	3,550.25	
Miscellaneous receipts—class 4 and 5.....	837.49	
		<u>1,651,247.36</u>
Grand total.....		<u>4,984,181.95</u>

NOTE.—The amount of moneys pending audit on hand June 30, 1913, aggregates \$227,469.35.

Summary of disbursements of congressional appropriations.

	Schools.	Agency.	
Salaries, regular and temporary employees....	\$11, 108.90	\$108, 723.89	
Traveling expenses.....	1, 745.35	866.81	
Advertising land sales, printing, stationery, and miscellaneous purchases.....	649.41	1, 782.83	
Repairs to Government property and sundry expenses.....	12.00	280.95	
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	139.62	1, 360.25	
Court costs.....		865.15	
Rent of agency buildings.....	600.00	11, 224.00	
Aid of schools and tuition.....	292, 580.91		
	¹ 306, 836.19	125, 103.88	
			\$431, 940.07
Field work:			
District field service, including appraisers and oil in- spection—			
Salaries.....		67, 244.93	
Traveling and other expenses.....		22, 480.51	
Industrial work among full-bloods (farmers):			
Salaries.....		13, 453.32	
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses.....		4, 452.30	
Indian police:			
Salaries.....		8, 608.00	
Traveling expenses.....		5, 813.73	
Medical work among Indians.....		1, 152.31	
			123, 205.10
Total congressional appropriations.....			555, 145.17

Analysis of disbursements of tribal funds.

	Choctaw.	Chickasaw.	Cherokee.	Creek.	Seminole.	Total.
Expenses in connection with the collection of tribal reve- nues and tribal affairs and sale and protection of tribal property (July 1 to Aug. 24).	\$4, 328.76	\$1, 664.74	\$531.00	\$450.00	.....	\$6, 974.50
Salaries and expenses of tribal school employees.....	1, 734.20	614.00	1, 415.08	85.00	\$450.00	4, 298.28
Insurance and repairs to tribal school and other buildings...	659.47	.....	372.50	143.01	.....	1, 174.98
Tuition for Indian pupils.....	24.75	.....	2.82	25.38	.....	52.95
Tribal officers and expenses...	13, 159.86	9, 659.28	3, 882.09	7, 757.17	3, 039.48	37, 497.88
Tribal attorneys and expenses under contracts.....	15, 778.40	10, 618.48	9, 911.45	15, 977.11	.....	52, 285.44
Equalization of allotments and \$8 refund of pipe-line dam- ages.....	.....	.....	318, 385.72	.....	.....	318, 385.72
Per capita payments.....	54, 450.21	15, 362.50	105, 043.58	.....	5, 834.79	180, 691.08
Total.....	90, 135.65	37, 919.00	439, 544.24	24, 437.67	9, 324.27	601, 360.83

MAILING RECORD.

The following statement indicates, in a measure, the volume of business transacted by mail at the Union Agency general office during the past fiscal year. A grand total of 364,218 pieces of mail was handled, of which 212,659 pieces were recorded and indexed. The remainder represents unnumbered vouchers, remittances, etc., which became part of special files:

¹ School expense shown for supervision and tuition only. Boarding school cost paid by respective superintendents.

Record of mail.

INCOMING MAIL.

Departmental letters.....	4, 146
Miscellaneous letters.....	68, 189
Total.....	72, 335
Unnumbered vouchers, remittances, circulars, etc., received.....	75, 939
Total incoming mail.....	148, 274

OUTGOING MAIL.

Departmental letters.....	9, 724
Miscellaneous letters.....	130, 600
Total.....	140, 324
Unnumbered vouchers, circulars, etc.....	75, 620
Total outgoing mail.....	215, 944
Grand total.....	364, 218

FIELD WORK.

For the purpose of administration, and that we might be more closely associated with conditions in the field, handle the field work more conveniently and expeditiously, as well as more economically, the territory comprising this agency, covering 40 counties in the eastern half of the State of Oklahoma, is divided into 18 districts, each of which is in charge of a local representative of the department, an employee of this office. This force is the necessary field machinery to enable the department to secure information upon which to base action upon the thousands of cases annually presented to it in connection with the leasing and sale of Indian lands, or other matters affecting the individual Indian, the various duties connected with which are by law charged to the Secretary of the Interior. Advice and aid along almost every line of human activity is rendered the full-blood class of Indians by these field clerks in their endeavor to assist the Indians in the proper handling and supervision of their lands and funds and their educational and industrial advancement and adaptation to new conditions brought about by individualization instead of the old tribal communal ownership. The field clerks work in conjunction and cooperate with the State and Federal officials of other departments and all organizations engaged in work which in any way affects the welfare of the Indian. Much work is done in the investigation of Indian probate cases, in which the county courts are assisted in the issuance of citations to delinquent guardians, and checking guardians' reports to eliminate improper charges. Appraisements and inspections are also made of Indian lands for the courts, which, as a rule, mean a considerable saving to the individual Indians. Indians who are attempting to gain a livelihood by farming their allotments are given every encouragement and are assisted by the field clerks and the Government farmers. As a result of these efforts many Indians are now increasing their acreage from year to year, and many are raising better crops than their white neighbors.

Congress by general legislation at various times has removed restrictions as to alienation from the allotments of certain classes of citizens, these classes being arbitrarily determined by degree of

blood, as shown by the official rolls. On account of the lack of educational facilities many of these citizens were unfitted for this change and unable to properly care for their property. The majority soon disposed of their allotments, many at grossly inadequate considerations, and dissipated the funds so derived. Many complaints from this class of Indians have been lodged with the agency and field clerks. Although they are matters over which we have no control, they require considerable attention and work in the proper disposition of same. The number of these complaints is gradually decreasing, as citizens of this class are forced to realize the inability of the department to take affirmative action on their behalf. The more flagrant cases are placed in the hands of the tribal attorneys, whose authority is not confined to the restricted class.

Field investigations have disclosed the perpetration of practically every crime and fraud in the criminal annals in an attempt to get control of property belonging to the Indian. In some instances it is charged that murder has been resorted to, and many allottees about to attain their majority have been practically kidnaped and carried from place to place until they reach their majority by parties seeking to secure an oil lease or buy the land at a low figure. Investigations often disclose cases where Indians have signed instruments affecting title to their allotments upon representation that the papers were for an entirely different purpose. In our endeavor to apprehend and mete out justice to those responsible for these conditions we have been successful in many cases. The county and State authorities ask our help and are given every possible assistance and cooperation. Promptness and effectiveness in the handling of these cases have had a wholesome effect generally, but only by combined and persistent efforts will this element be eradicated.

The following statement gives a rather incomplete but general idea of the work of the field force:

Business transacted by field force, fiscal year 1913.

Probate complaints filed.....	1,356
Probate complaints disposed of.....	1,248
Probate cases examined, investigated, and handled.....	6,237
Lease complaints handled.....	2,146
Departmental leases forwarded to superintendent.....	736
Applications for removal of restrictions received and considered.....	1,662
Number of houses built.....	222
Number of barns built.....	68
Number of land sale or other individual accounts supervised.....	5,701
Amount of money disbursed to individual Indians under immediate supervision of field clerks:	
Land sales.....	\$461,257.23
Royalties (approximately).....	500,000.00
Equalization.....	42,759.12
Per capita payments (approximately).....	180,000.00
	<hr/>
	1,184,016.35
<hr/>	
Amount of money actually saved for Indian allottees by field force:	
Probate matters.....	429,705.53
Lease matters.....	108,898.63
Oil lease bonus.....	106,472.73
Intruder cases.....	3,863.50
Miscellaneous.....	18,411.86
	<hr/>
Total.....	667,352.25

PROBATE.

At the advent of statehood there were not ample facilities to afford proper protection to the minor and incompetent Indians, the former of which number approximately 60,000. Many of their allotments had become or soon thereafter became extremely valuable on account of mineral deposits, principally oil and gas. Then there were some of the earlier county judges who were lax in the performance of their trusts, resulting in the most deplorable condition in a few counties. Courts which endeavored to carry out their trusts in an honest and fearless manner were seriously handicapped on account of the lack of assistance with which to carry on the large volume of work. Where the jurisdiction is lodged in one county and the property is located in some distant county, it is difficult for the courts to correctly ascertain the facts necessary to enable them to properly safeguard the interests of the minors. Many unscrupulous guardians and administrators took advantage of this condition and began pillaging the estates of their wards. During the past year the county judges have constantly called upon the field clerks for assistance, which has been rendered to all possible extent, thus consuming considerable time of the field clerks in preparing citations to delinquent guardians for issuance by the county judge, checking reports, sufficiency of bonds, etc. As a result of this cooperative effort minor Indians have been greatly benefited, many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to them in collecting shortages under guardian bonds and in having improper charges disallowed, and a considerable acreage of lands fraudulently sold has been recovered. In this work the probate attorneys for the various Indian tribes have taken an active interest during the past year, and cases requiring action in the courts have been placed in their hands. Their efforts on behalf of the minors have met with a full measure of success.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, restrictions upon a great many allotments of minors were removed in whole or in part. Many parties who sought to secure these lands either controlled the appointment of the guardian or connived with the guardian to purchase the land at grossly inadequate prices, the difference between the purchase price and the actual price of the land being the profit realized by the guardian and the purchaser. In other instances parents who were appointed guardians of their children sold their childrens' allotments and dissipated the proceeds. This work discloses many instances where parties desiring to lease minor allotments secured the appointment of themselves or employees as guardian, and by so controlling the land sought they were able to profit to a considerable extent in subleasing lands for, in some instances, many times the amount paid. Many of these leases provided for the improvement of the land in lieu of cash rental, while none of the improvements were made. Many complaints lodged with the field clerks are from the unrestricted Indians, who, upon attaining their majority, find that their allotments have been sold and the funds dissipated by the guardian, leaving them penniless.

In previous years a special fund has been appropriated by Congress to carry on the field work, but during the past year initiative probate work was considerably limited on account of lack of funds with which to provide the facilities for such work, only 6,237 cases having been

investigated and handled during the year, while 19,282 were handled during the fiscal year 1912. However, with additional assistance given since the tribal attorneys have actively taken up the probate work, excellent results were obtained. As a result of the cooperation in probate work, the various field clerks report, in actual and tangible savings, various sums aggregating \$429,705.53.

Under the existing law the deeds of full-blood Indians to inherited lands require the approval of the county judges to make them effective. It has become the custom of practically all the county judges to refuse their approval to such sales until they have been furnished with an appraisement of the property by a field representative of this office. As the amount offered is almost invariably much less than the actual value of the lands, this cooperation is quite remunerative to many full-blood Indians.

On account of defective or inadequate statutory probate procedure it has been impossible to secure the desired results in many cases affecting the interests of minors and also in regard to the sale of inherited lands. A bill regulating procedure in the probate courts, including deeds to lands where the heirs are full-blood Indians, was introduced in the last legislature, and its passage urged by the governor and the whole delegation in Congress. This proposed legislation, although passing the House, failed in the Senate. While this failed, the act known as the "Harlan bill," for the protection of homestead allotments of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, fixing the penalty for the clouding thereof, was passed. While this act is of considerable importance to the restricted Indians, in more fully protecting their homestead allotments, its importance is insignificant as compared with the proposed legislation to regulate probate procedure and the approval of the sale of inherited lands.

There appears to be a more united effort on the part of State officials to prevent the clouding of restricted titles and the robbing of minors and incompetents. The combined efforts of the tribal attorneys, field clerks, and the State officials to require a more strict accounting in regard to guardianship cases of funds reaching the hands of guardians, have been quite successful and have resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars to the minors and incompetents, as shown herein.

ALIENATION OF LANDS.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

Under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, up to the close of the last fiscal year there had been filed 9,594 applications for removal of restrictions, over 98 per cent of which had been acted upon by this office. Of these cases 1,238 were filed during the year, in addition to which the office handled 247 renewals or cases reinstated. The following statistical report shows status of removal of restrictions, applications and action thereon on June 30, 1913:

Status of applications for removal of restrictions June 30, 1913.

Nation.	Pending.		Approved.			Other disposition.			
	Agency.	Department.	Conditional.	Unconditional.	School.	Canceled.	Denied.	Dismissed.	Total.
Choctaw.....	91	28	1,460	601	50	101	327	668	3,326
Cherokee.....	65	16	1,278	974	22	57	618	486	3,516
Chickasaw.....	4	12	315	212	13	13	118	124	811
Creek.....	12	9	517	207	31	34	236	401	1,447
Mississippi Choctaw.....	3	10	281	33	4	20	14	77	442
Seminole.....	4	16	18	.....	2	.....	3	9	52
Total.....	179	91	3,869	2,027	122	225	1,316	1,765	9,594

Acreage from which restrictions have been removed.

Nation.	Conditional (land sold).	Unconditional.
Choctaw.....	113,418.13	46,958.03
Cherokee.....	43,165.01	34,911.08
Chickasaw.....	19,547.74	17,122.63
Creek.....	26,519.73	9,718.61
Mississippi Choctaw.....	18,822.94	664.86
Seminole.....	270.16	.....
Total.....	221,743.71	109,375.21

RECAPITULATION.

Conditional (land sold).....	221,743.71
Unconditional.....	109,375.21
Total.....	331,118.92

Following the allotment of lands in severalty, the Indians composing the five tribes were thrown largely upon their own resources. On account of the lack of educational facilities many of the Indians were unfitted for this change of condition, their interests being safeguarded by placing restrictions against alienation upon their lands. By subsequent acts of Congress restrictions were removed from the lands of certain classes who possessed little or no Indian blood, permitting them to handle their allotments as they chose. Much of our work is in connection with the alienation of lands of the class composed of dependent and noncompetent Indians. The applications of those among the restricted class found to possess sufficient competency to handle their property without departmental supervision are acted upon and restrictions removed without condition, while those who are unable to properly handle their affairs are given a conditional removal upon a portion of their allotment, the land being sold by the department and the proceeds supervised. The primary object of removal of restrictions from a portion of the allotment of the incompetent Indians is to raise funds with which to build and furnish homes, and equip them with the necessary farming tools and provide them with live stock, that they may gain a livelihood by cultivating the land retained. In the first instance these Indians have considerable acreage in excess of their needs. By disposing of the excess acreage the Indians are not only benefited

by improvement of their remaining land, but the tract sold usually goes into possession of white farmers, who are instrumental in enlightening the Indian and advancing him along industrial lines.

One of the most difficult classes of cases to deal with is that class of allottees who, by reason of education and environment, are perfectly capable of looking after their own affairs, if they would do so, but who, when given the opportunity to care for themselves, dissipate whatever property comes into their hands. Where these allottees are of mature judgment, and no one will be affected by the loss of their property but themselves, it is thought that their land should be removed from supervision, in order that the department may give more time and attention to the real full-blood class of Indians, who need greater attention than our facilities will permit.

The greatest drawback to this work, and that which is most detrimental to the interests of Indians generally, is the making of long-term and overlapping agricultural leases. In cases of old, decrepit applicants, and those afflicted with tuberculosis and other diseases calculated to hasten death, especial attention is given, but on account of title being covered with such leases, considerable delay is experienced and much difficulty encountered in selling the land for an adequate price.

INHERITED LAND DEEDS.

Since August 17, 1909, the date the Attorney General of the United States held that deeds executed by full-blood heirs of allottees who died prior to May 27, 1908, required the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to become effective, 1,149 petitions for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior had been filed to June 30, 1913, of which approximately 67 per cent had been finally acted upon by this office. The following statement shows action taken upon the petitions for approval of inherited land deeds and the status of such cases at the close of the fiscal year. Owing to the uncertainty as to the laws applying to these inherited cases, and the difficulty in obtaining exact information as to the contract or bargain between the heirs and the grantees, and the amounts paid thereunder, it is impossible to handle these matters promptly or satisfactorily; in fact, it is the most vexatious class of business the office has to contend with.

Status of inherited land cases, by nations.

Nation.	Pending.		Action taken.			Total.
	Agency.	Department.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Dismissed.	
Creek.....	172	10	368	5	27	582
Choctaw.....	113	2	132	2	40	289
Cherokee.....	65	4	76		18	163
Chickasaw.....	19		35		6	60
Mississippi Choctaw.....	14	1	17	1	7	40
Seminole.....	4	2	6		3	15
Total.....	387	19	634	8	101	1,149

In an opinion of July 25, 1912, in the so-called Benjamin Harrison inherited land case, the department held that if an allotment was made

subsequent to death the heirs of the decedent received the land as a direct allotment, and not as an inheritance, and if such heirs were in the restricted class, are without authority to alienate the land unless restrictions are formally removed. This decision affects a large number of inherited cases, and many where the purchaser paid an adequate consideration for the land, on the theory that the grantors had derived their title by inheritance. In these cases applications of the heirs for removal of restrictions are considered, and special sale is authorized, upon a basis fair to the heirs and the purchaser, to the party who attempted to purchase the land.

To settle these much mooted questions of law I have recommended that two cases be filed in the United States court and pushed rapidly to a hearing. The department has approved this policy, and two typical test cases have been instituted by the United States attorney.

PIPE LINES AND OTHER RIGHTS OF WAY.

The steady advance in the price of oil has induced many new pipe lines to enter the field, and instead of 3 large pipe line companies there are now 22 pipe lines and refineries purchasing oil. In addition to new pipe lines, a few lateral lines were constructed by the older companies to handle production in new territory. During the year 23 pipe line applications were filed, 22 of which had been disposed of by this office on June 30. Where these lines cross allotments of restricted Indians the damages are appraised and collected by this office for disbursement to the allottees. These collections amounted to \$8,883.77 for the year.

One telephone line application was filed and acted upon. No railroad right of way map was filed during the year. For several years the office carried accounts ranging from 1 cent to \$2, deposited as railroad and telephone damages. In some instances allottees refused to accept the money and in others they could not be located. Authority having been granted to deposit such items to the various nations, the office was able to dispose of same, and it is no longer necessary to carry them on the quarterly reports, which is a considerable saving of clerical work.

LAND SALES.

If, in the consideration of an Indian's application for removal of restrictions, the Secretary of the Interior finds that the applicant does not possess sufficient business ability to judiciously handle the land or money involved, but that his interests demand that the sale of land should be made to provide for his needs, a removal order is approved, conditioned upon the land being sold and proceeds disbursed under the supervision of a representative of the department. These are classified as conditional removals. Therefore, this subject treats with the sale of lands of incompetent Indians and supervision and disbursement of proceeds derived from such sales.

The duties of the agency also include the supervision of moneys collected in connection with the approval of conveyances of inherited land by full-blood Indian heirs. The purpose of such supervision is to procure for the heirs the greatest permanent good possible from moneys so collected.

The sales closed the past year show a gratifying increase over the preceding year. The increase is attributed largely to the plan of

offering lands for sale on the "deferred-payment" plan, which was adopted during the latter part of the fiscal year 1912, and to the fact that grantees secure a good title under governmental auspices. This success is also attributed to the wide advertising which our sales had. They were advertised to the fullest extent possible in local papers and by papers published in the other States having wide circulation throughout the Middle West, and by posters among prospective purchasers upon our mailing list inside and outside the State. Our liberal terms have not only been attractive to local parties, but have brought many good farmers into this territory, the importance of which will be found in the fact that the bringing in of good farmers and additional capital are good for the community affected, in that modern methods are introduced, which must ultimately result in considerable benefit to the Indian farmer. During the year 1,650 tracts were offered for sale, of which 735 were sold.

The following statement will show the sales consummated during the year, as compared with preceding years:

Comparative statement of sales consummated.

Fiscal year ended—	Tracts sold.	Acres sold.	Consideration received.
June 30, 1909.....	150	10,924.21	\$149,423.20
June 30, 1910.....	629	53,192.75	566,666.57
June 30, 1911.....	871	67,790.47	674,730.71
June 30, 1912.....	504	38,277.39	315,032.66
June 30, 1913.....	735	51,817.89	502,406.36
Total.....	2,889	222,002.71	2,208,259.50

In addition to these sales, 31 tracts, aggregating 54.61 acres, were sold under the supervision of this office by various allottees to school districts for school sites. As these sales are for the purpose of additional school facilities, they should be quite beneficial to these allottees.

SUPERVISION OF LAND-SALE PROCEEDS.

Disbursement of the Indian's land-sale account is made under supervision of the local representative of the department nearest to where the allottee resides. It is urged upon the allottee that he conduct negotiations incident to making the improvements and the purchases, the field clerk merely acting in an advisory capacity and finally approving the Indian's action, or having the terms of the transaction so modified as will protect the Indian's interests. By this plan the Indian is provided with the necessary equipment for farming and also acquires business experience in the transaction, which is found to be of value to him.

The plan of having Indians dispose of their excess acreage and using the funds to build and furnish a home, and otherwise improve their remaining lands, has been so successful in helping these Indians to become self-supporting and progressive that, in my opinion, this work should be encouraged by the department to all possible extent.

In some instances Indians, not of the progressive type, have mortgaged the personal property purchased for them by the department in order that they might raise funds to meet their immediate

demands, rather than earn same by manual labor. As the Indian mortgaged his property for a very small amount compared with the value of the property and seldom met the obligation when due, there was a growing practice among a certain class of white men to seek these loans, knowing that they would eventually benefit by the Indian's failure to redeem his property. To prevent this, the department, upon the recommendation of this office, by regulation approved April 23, 1913, authorized the purchase of personal property in trust, bills to be taken in the name of the United States for the benefit of the allottee. All property purchased in this manner is branded by the field clerks or Government farmers. This amendment is not intended to operate in cases where it is believed the Indian will make proper use of his property.

During the year there were completed under the supervision of the field clerks and Government farmers, for Indians, from land sale funds, 210 houses and 62 barns, aside from other improvements made in the way of outbuildings, fencing, wells, and clearing and placing lands under cultivation.

During the past year 735 new land sale accounts were opened and 592 old accounts closed, making an increase of 143 accounts.

The following statement will show the amount of land sale funds handled during the year:

Land sale funds handled during year.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1912:	
In individual Indian bank accounts.....	\$473, 965. 69
Held pending closing and auditing of sales.....	67, 774. 52
Received:	
Account of land sale bids.....	516, 243. 78
Account of interest on individual Indian bank accounts.....	16, 769. 36
Redeposits to individual Indian bank accounts.....	9, 819. 37
Transfer:	
From royalty account.....	775. 00
From other agencies.....	4, 141. 70
Total.....	1, 089, 489. 42
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Disbursed to allottees.....	\$461, 257. 23
Returned to bidders on account of rejection of bids.....	28, 074. 99
Balance on hand at close of business June 30, 1913:	
In individual Indian bank accounts.....	504, 332. 99
Held pending closing and auditing of sales.....	95, 824. 21
Total.....	1, 089, 489. 42

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

Active steps are being taken to reclaim and make valuable for farming purposes lands along streams in eastern Oklahoma subject to overflow. Considerable work was performed during the past year in connection with drainage propositions in making necessary investigations and appraisements of lands belonging to restricted Indians.

The most important drainage project is one established by authority of the board of county commissioners in Wagoner County, known as the "Verdigris drainage district No. 1," which benefits approxi-

mately 40,000 acres, about 10 per cent of which is restricted land. There being no authority for assessment of restricted lands within the Five Civilized Tribes for the cost of such work, and as most of the land involved in this district is unimproved and bringing in very little income to the allottees, the matter was brought to the attention of Congress, and in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1914, approved June 30, 1913 (Public, No. 4), \$20,000 was appropriated and made available for use in payment of the amounts assessed against restricted lands, this sum to be reimbursed from the funds of the individual Indians benefited, when they have available money.

A similar project is being carried forward by private parties in Hughes County, Okla., which will benefit considerable acreage, and the success of these operations should be an incentive to others to reclaim thousands of acres along streams in eastern Oklahoma, which are quite fertile but of little value on account of occasional overflows of the streams during the growing season.

LEASES.

FILED AND HANDLED.

The agency working force has been literally overrun with oil and gas leasing business during the past year, when more leases were presented for the consideration of the department than the total number filed in the three years next preceding. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, 4,805 leases and 1,190 assignments were received at Union Agency. To that date there had been filed at Union Agency a grand total of 28,526 leases, principally oil and gas. The following statement will show the disposition of these leases:

Status of lease work at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

TOTAL LEASES FILED.

Oil and gas.....	26,846
Coal and asphalt.....	440
Miscellaneous.....	136
Agricultural.....	1,104
Total.....	<u>28,526</u>

DISPOSITION OF LEASES FILED.

Approved and in effect:	
Oil and gas.....	6,087
Coal and asphalt.....	71
Miscellaneous.....	11
Agricultural.....	725
	<u>6,894</u>
Surrendered or canceled by department after approval:	
Oil and gas.....	7,395
Coal and asphalt.....	129
Miscellaneous.....	22
Agricultural.....	19
	<u>7,565</u>
Canceled by agreement after approval:	
Oil and gas.....	223
Coal and asphalt.....	4
	<u>227</u>
Expired:	
Oil and gas.....	218
Coal and asphalt.....	15
Agricultural.....	16
	<u>249</u>

Removed from departmental supervision after approval:	
Oil and gas.....	4,369
Coal and asphalt.....	84
Miscellaneous.....	13
Agricultural.....	21
	<hr/> 4,487
Withdrawn or disapproved by department:	
Oil and gas.....	6,416
Coal and asphalt.....	91
Miscellaneous.....	74
Agricultural.....	136
	<hr/> 6,717
Canceled for failure to refile:	
Oil and gas.....	530
Coal and asphalt.....	39
Miscellaneous.....	12
Agricultural.....	7
	<hr/> 588
Returned to lessee, no jurisdiction:	
Oil and gas.....	82
Coal and asphalt.....	5
Miscellaneous.....	1
Agricultural.....	18
	<hr/> 106
Pending at department:	
Oil and gas.....	525
Coal and asphalt.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	1
Agricultural.....	34
	<hr/> 561
Pending in this office:	
Oil and gas.....	1,004
Coal and asphalt.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	2
Agricultural.....	125
	<hr/> 1,132
Total leases filed.....	<hr/> 28,526

DISPOSITION OF LEASES FILED DURING FISCAL YEAR.

Pending in this office July 1, 1912.....	541
Filed during year.....	4,805
	<hr/> 5,346
Total.....	<hr/> 5,346
Leases forwarded to department.....	4,168
Returned to lessee—no jurisdiction.....	46
Pending June 30, 1913.....	1,132
	<hr/> 5,346
Total.....	<hr/> 5,346

STATUS OF ASSIGNMENTS.

Assignments on file July 1, 1912.....	127
Assignments filed during year.....	1,190
	<hr/> 1,317
Total.....	<hr/> 1,317
Assignments forwarded to department.....	937
Returned to lessees—no jurisdiction.....	71
Withdrawn.....	18
Pending June 30, 1913.....	291
	<hr/> 1,317
Total.....	<hr/> 1,317

The past year has witnessed greater activity in the territory comprising the Five Civilized Tribes in leasing and development of lands for oil and gas mining purposes than in any preceding year in the history of the mid-Continent field. Some new fields of importance, particularly Cushing, were discovered, and much new territory contiguous to proven fields has been developed. In consequence of the falling off of production the supply has been considerably reduced, resulting, with other agencies, in better prices for oil. At the beginning of the fiscal year the minimum price paid was 68 cents per barrel, which was gradually increased to 88 cents per barrel during the year. Increased price has given considerable impetus to this industry and has had much to do with the increased activity.

Many good producing wells have been drilled, inside but doubtful territory proven up, and much of the drilling has been largely speculative and has tested out territory in remote districts many miles from production, having extended in a southerly course into the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations, development heretofore having been principally in the Cherokee and Creek Nations. Both oil and gas in limited quantities have been found at scattered points in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations, and operators are inclined to the opinion that good producing areas will eventually be discovered.

High-priced oil has attracted many producers who have heretofore confined their operations to the eastern fields, as well as many local parties who have heretofore had no experience in the production of this commodity; and much additional foreign capital has been invested in the mid-Continent field. It has also been an inducement for many pipe-line companies and other purchasers to enter the field, and instead of three pipe-line companies, which, in the early days, were the only ones competing for the product, there are now 22 pipe lines and refineries purchasing oil from the departmental leases under approved division orders. For several years producers were begging the pipe-line companies to run their oil on account of lack of facilities, while at the present time a premium of from 2 to 10 cents per barrel is being paid by most of the smaller purchasers.

The past year having been one of very marked activity in oil circles, the work in both the lease and the royalty divisions (the latter of which has the handling of royalties and rentals accruing under approved leases) has correspondingly increased.

The regulation of February 12, 1912, fixing a minimum price basis upon which to make settlement for gas sold from combination wells, known as "casing-head" gas, has resulted in a source of revenue for the Indian lessors from a product theretofore allowed to go to waste. While the total amount received from this source is not large, quite a number of lessee companies are now paying royalty on "casing-head" gas, and it is at least one important step in the direction of conservation of gas. A further step in this direction was the inauguration, during the latter part of the year, by the Bureau of Mines of the so-called mud-laden treatment or lubricating process to shut in gas which is found above the oil sand, so as to confine gas in its own stratum and permit drilling below for oil, instead of the wasteful method of blowing off the gas, as was the custom of lessees who confined their operations exclusively to the production of oil. In many fields drillers for oil encountered a gas sand capable of pro-

ducing gas in very large quantities before they reached the oil sand. This work, although just recently started, has proven by demonstration to be quite effective, and should therefore be quite beneficial in saving the gas for future use.

Under the regulations governing lease matters, lessees are allowed 30 days from date of execution of a lease by the lessor within which to file the lease at Union Agency. By reason of the delay incident to the completion of leases, especially those sent out of the State for execution, many lease contests have resulted. The amended regulation approved May 12, 1913, effective June 1, 1913, requiring that lessees must file a notice of the execution of leases within 24 hours of the execution by the Indian lessor should considerably reduce the number of such contests. Other lease contests result from the desire of different lessees to secure a lease upon the same tract of land. The broadening of the established fields having resulted in many important discoveries, a considerable number of these contests were handled during the year.

AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LEASES.

There has been no change in the laws governing the leasing of lands for agricultural and grazing purposes, restricted Indians being authorized, under existing laws, to lease restricted surplus lands for five years and restricted homesteads for one year without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. We are therefore still confronted with one of the most perplexing problems which has hampered our work in practically every department. So long as the restricted Indian is allowed to lease his lands without some supervision he will never reap other than a small benefit from his allotment. As a rule, the full-blood Indian knows little about making his land productive, and cares less. This is a source of considerable revenue for a large number of white citizens who are able to lease the land for rental, ranging from 10 to 50 cents per acre per annum, and sublease the same for rentals of from 50 cents to \$2.50 per acre. As a result, many Indians who have tied up their entire allotments with long-term or overlapping lease contracts, after spending the small amount of rental received, find themselves without a place to live and are reduced to pauperism. The field clerks are often called upon for assistance in recovering possession of allotments in such cases. During the year 2,146 lease complaints were handled by the field clerks. In practically every instance an amicable adjustment was effected, and from this source over \$108,000 was saved to the complainants in the collection of additional rentals, or in securing new leases, or in the leasing of the lands for greater considerations. In cases where the rentals appeared to be grossly inadequate, an appraisal of the land was made and the matter called to the attention of the lessee in an endeavor to secure a more reasonable rental. While quite successful, the results are only temporary, and can not be of lasting benefit. A special effort has been made to induce the Indians to advise with the field clerks before entering into any contracts affecting the title to their allotments, and in leasing the lands to make the lease subject to departmental approval. While the number of departmental leases filed during the year (408) is almost a 100 per cent increase over any previous year, these leases

represent less than 2 per cent of the restricted lands, and will indicate the small percentage of Indians who receive an adequate consideration, as it is always the exception rather than the rule that the Indian receives an adequate rental when the lease is made without the advice and aid of a representative of the department.

ROYALTIES—INDIVIDUAL—OIL AND GAS.

The activity in oil circles has correspondingly increased the work in connection with the collection, supervision, and disbursement of royalties and rentals from oil and gas and other leases. The following statement shows that at the close of the fiscal year there were 9,723 open accounts upon the agency books, being an increase of 2,044 accounts, which may be classified as follows:

Number of open accounts June 30, 1912.....	7, 679
Number of open accounts June 30, 1913:	
Individual lease accounts.....	9, 198
Departmental leases (accounts).....	51
Tribal leases.....	116
Overpayments.....	271
Tentative leases.....	87
	<hr/> 9, 723
Total.....	2, 044

The individual lease accounts may be further segregated by nations, producing and nonproducing, adult and minor, as follows:

Oil and gas accounts.

Nations.	Nonproducing.		Producing.		Leases canceled but bond held.	Grand total.
	Adult.	Minor.	Adult.	Minor.		
Cherokee.....	1, 733	337	604	189	595	3, 458
Creek.....	2, 713	1, 044	176	114	776	4, 823
Choctaw.....	309	56	7	1	52	425
Chickasaw.....	145	44	4		70	263
Seminole.....	180	12			37	229
Total.....	5, 080	1, 493	791	304	1, 530	9, 198

While the above figures show an increase of only a little over 2,000 accounts, the records show that approximately 3,500 new accounts were opened during the fiscal year. The difference is accounted for by reason of the general authority granted by the department on July 12, 1912, for closing all unrestricted accounts on the royalty books, which resulted in a reduction of approximately 1,000 accounts, and by the termination of leases by surrender, cancellation, or expiration. While most of the accounts are small, there are many producing leases under which the Indian lessor derives a monthly income in royalties of several thousand dollars. This is shown in a measure by the following statement of royalties accruing under some of the best producers, and will give an idea of the amount received, audited, and disbursed:

Income of Indian lessors under certain large producing leases.

Nation.	Royalty number.	Acres.	Adult or minor.	Month.	Amount.
				1913.	
Creek.....	{ 6445 6446 }	160	Adult.....	January.....	\$8,830.39
				February.....	12,013.33
				March.....	9,414.61
Do.....	6097	160	Minor.....	January.....	5,581.22
				February.....	3,608.67
				March.....	3,317.48
Do.....	5944	160	Adult.....	January.....	4,897.02
				February.....	5,793.67
				March.....	5,794.41
Cherokee.....	7538	110	do.....	January.....	1,830.50
				February.....	2,513.53
				March.....	1,822.92
Do.....	2972	80	do.....	January.....	1,350.50
				February.....	1,589.40
				March.....	1,478.72

Because of the fact that so many Indian lessors are not competent to properly handle large sums derived from oil production, it was deemed advisable to safeguard their interests in every possible way and conserve the estates of both adults and minors. To this end section 25 of the regulations of April 20, 1908, was amended November 29, 1912. Instead of paying these royalties over to the allottee in large sums, to be squandered and dissipated, as we have found by experience many of them were wont to do, it is now the practice to give them allowances, in proportion to their incomes for ordinary expenses. The remainder is used in improving their allotments and furnishing their homes, or in the purchase of live stock and farm equipment, and in such other permanent investment or manner as the needs of the allottee may require. A large majority of the Indians have readily accepted the assistance of this office in its efforts to protect them and conserve their estates.

A material increase in the detail work has resulted from the introduction of the new identification card system, now required in connection with accounting. These identification cards contain the signature and thumb prints of the Indian and are a great factor in diminishing the number of checks falling into the hands of and being cashed by other than the payee, which sometimes occurred when a proper identification could not be had.

Receipts and disbursements on account of oil, gas, and other individual royalties, 1904 to 1915.

Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1904.....	\$1,300.00	.....
1905.....	91,624.40	\$61,981.38
1906.....	323,555.40	339,279.01
1907.....	775,489.15	679,347.45
1908.....	1,692,627.55	1,685,675.26
1909.....	1,813,460.28	1,802,893.20
1910.....	1,420,894.97	1,301,508.99
1911.....	1,365,826.52	1,191,997.18
1912.....	1,134,432.34	1,123,864.08
1913.....	1,496,179.31	1,301,362.99
Total.....	10,115,389.92	9,487,859.54

The price paid for oil changed, during the fiscal year, from 68 to 88 cents per barrel, or an increase of 20 cents, much more than during

any other similar period since oil in any considerable quantity has been produced in the mid-continent field. The following tabulation shows the prices paid in this field from 1903 to 1913:

Oil prices, 1903 to 1913.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
January.....		\$1.20	\$0.77	\$0.52	\$0.39	\$0.41	\$0.41		\$0.44	\$0.53 .55 .57 .60	\$0.86 .88
February.....		1.15	.70		.40						
March.....		1.06			.41			\$0.38			
April.....	\$0.94	1.00	.68							.62 .64 .66 .68	
May.....	.92	.97	.57						.46		
June.....		1.03	.53				.38		.48		
July.....	.96	.95	.50				.35			.70	
August.....		.90		.48							
September.....	1.02		.52	.39				.40	.50		
October.....	1.10										
November.....	1.15	.87						.42		.73 .76 .78 .80 .83	
December.....	1.20										

ROYALTIES—TRIBAL—COAL AND ASPHALT.

The royalties collected from the coal and asphalt leases on the segregated lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations aggregate \$217,226.61, of which \$2,671.50 represents royalties on asphalt. The following comparative report showing royalties collected for the fiscal years 1899 to 1913 shows a decrease in amount of production during the past year:

Choctaw and Chickasaw coal and asphalt royalties received, 1899 to 1913.

Fiscal year—	
1899.....	\$110,145.25
1900.....	138,486.40
1901.....	199,663.55
1902.....	247,361.36
1903.....	261,929.84
1904.....	277,811.60
1905.....	248,428.36
1906.....	251,947.02
1907.....	240,199.23
1908.....	273,196.82
1909.....	218,376.07
1910.....	250,161.76
1911.....	178,314.57
1912.....	252,924.97
1913.....	217,226.61
Total.....	3,366,173.41

OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS AND INSPECTION.

During the past year operations in the way of development were more extensive than have taken place in several years, particularly the last half of the year. The price of crude oil having advanced from 68 cents to 88 cents per barrel during the first half of the year, operators were stimulated to greater action than has been witnessed since the inception of the oil business in the Five Tribes area.

A bright outlook of market conditions has also greatly accelerated operations in the southern and southwestern part of the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes. An idea as to scope of development in this part of the State at the close of the fiscal year may be gained from the fact that 40 wells were being drilled in scattering locations.

During the year there has been a great expansion in the local refining business; five additional plants were constructed, which have a daily charging capacity ranging from 500 to 5,000 barrels. Also many new pipe-line companies have entered the field, and at the close of the year there were 22 purchasing agencies, while for several years practically all of the oil produced was purchased by three pipe-line companies. With these additional purchasers in the field, producers were able to dispose of their oil as fast as produced, and the number of barrels sold last year exceeded the sale of oil in the Five Tribes area for any preceding year and exceeded the sales for the fiscal year 1912 by over 13,000,000 barrels, as will appear from the following comparative statement of the sale of oil for the fiscal years 1907 to 1913:

Sales of oil, 1907-1913.

Fiscal year:	Barrels.
1907.....	21,717,000
1908.....	41,101,000
1909.....	40,210,000
1910.....	44,221,000
1911.....	41,053,000
1912.....	35,106,000
1913.....	49,176,000

The above figures apply only to the Five Civilized Tribes and represent oil sold from both restricted and unrestricted lands (the latter being largely developed under original departmental leases) and of the amount sold the past year, approximately 12,500,000 barrels, as nearly as can be calculated, were produced from restricted lands upon which royalties have been paid, totaling \$1,061,061, and royalty receipts for gas sales aggregate \$37,630.

Owing to the extensive and scattering operations over the mid-Continent Field, the production has been well distributed; the approximate average daily output from the different districts in the Five Tribes area being as follows:

Approximate average daily oil production.

	Barrels.
Cherokee (deep sand).....	53,014
Cherokee (shallow sand).....	15,795
Muskogee.....	1,221
Cushing.....	20,000
Glenn Pool Extension.....	25,557
Bald Hill.....	2,887
Morris.....	7,901
Hamilton Switch.....	2,557
Schulter-Henryetta.....	4,268
Red Forks-Jenks.....	1,906
Total.....	135,106

In addition to royalties and rentals stipulated under leases, it is customary for lessees to pay a bonus in an amount determined by the nearness of production. All leases presented for the approval of the department are investigated by the oil inspector to determine the fairness of the bonus agreed upon by the parties. In case the amount

is found inadequate, lessees are required to pay the difference. During the year additional bonus was collected in a sum aggregating over \$106,000, and if there had been no departmental supervision over the oil and gas leases, this entire amount would have been lost to these Indian lessors.

Owing to the large volume of work in connection with lease matters, it is impossible to make a field inspection to determine the adequacy of bonus in every case. By keeping in close touch with conditions in the field, and keeping oil maps up to date, field inspections are not necessary in all instances. In order that this work might be more accurately handled, and in order that the office may have more detailed information in reference to development upon restricted lands in particular, there was inserted in the amended regulations of May 12, 1913, upon the suggestion of this office, a requirement that lessees furnish a well record, showing date wells were started, when completed, and results. This data will greatly facilitate the work and assist the office in keeping in closer touch with field operators, and enable us to have on hand information relative to development work throughout the field.

CONSERVATION OF GAS.

For many years gas production in limited quantities, especially that found in combination wells, was considered worthless by producers, except for immediate local purposes, and on account of lack of market and marketing facilities considerable gas from gas strata, found in drilling for oil, was allowed to waste. Steps toward the conservation of mineral resources in eastern Oklahoma are considered an absolute necessity, and the problem is being approached in a practical way. The Bureau of Mines has for one of its most important objects the study of all of the related questions involved in the proper conservation of the country's mineral resources, and both oil and gas are not the least of these. This agency of the Government has had some of its most reputable engineers in the Oklahoma field investigating the conservation of gas in all of its phases.

The greatest menace to the gas industry, and one which is destructive in an unusual degree, is the intermingling of gas and water in the same stratum. In the search for oil, operators have drilled through sands capable of producing gas in large volume, but not having a market for the gas, little care was exercised to retain the gas in its stratum for future use. Many good gas sands have been irretrievably ruined by influx of water. Therefore a closer supervision in the future must be undertaken if the State of Oklahoma is to further enjoy her boundless mineral wealth. During the latter part of the year the Bureau of Mines effectually shut in gas of high pressure in its own stratum by what is known as the "lubricating process," or the use of mud-laden fluid.

No regulations upon a theoretical plan have been prescribed in regard to the saving of gas. The idea has been to show, by practical demonstrations, the means that may be successfully employed, and that the additional cost is insignificant, in comparison with the results to be secured, both as to the interests of the operators from a monetary standpoint and of the public from the viewpoint of conservation of mineral resources. In the interest of the Indians and the public in general the department has urged the operating companies to

cooperate with the Government engineers in this problem of preserving the gas, which without doubt can be accomplished with entire fairness to all. Thus far the operators have taken kindly to this work and readily adopt the methods employed by the Bureau of Mines, which have proven by demonstration to be effective in bringing about the desired results. Gas in large volume above the oil sand has been successfully sealed in its own stratum, permitting the drilling below for oil without the wasteful method of "blowing off" the upper gas to get it out of the way.

MANUFACTURE OF GASOLINE.

A development of a phase of the oil industry—that is, the manufacture of gasoline from casing-head gas—has received a decided impetus during the past fiscal year. Plants were erected in all of the established fields, with a view of utilizing all this residual gas for the production of gasoline. On account of the high gravity of much of this product, shortages by evaporation on shipments have been serious obstacles to profitable operations. Remedies for their prevention are receiving the closest study.

The production of high-gravity gasoline under pressure, its storage and shipment in steel cylinders for reversion into gas at its destination for heating and lighting purposes, is another interesting phase of the industry now under serious consideration.

The cost of necessary equipment for success in this line of work, transportation rates, the development of a market for the product, and the education of the trade are several important factors which must be given careful consideration in determining the commercial feasibility of this method of utilization of gas.

The entire subject matter of the manufacture of this product is being carefully investigated by the Bureau of Mines. Results of the scientific investigations of the Bureau of Mines along these lines will be especially welcomed, owing to the rapid development of the industry.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

There were no per capita payments authorized to any of the Five Tribes during the past year. During the year 6,904 applications for shares due from payments authorized in previous years were received and acted upon. The following statement shows the number of applications, claims, and amount of money paid for each tribe. These payments required the issuance of approximately 20,000 checks.

Per capita payments made.

Nation.	Number of applications acted upon.	Number of shares paid.	Amount paid.
Cherokee.....	5,340	7,007	\$105,043.58
Choctaw.....	845	948	46,824.73
Chickasaw.....	194	220	10,962.50
Incompetent.....	103	110	4,400.00
Mississippi Choctaw.....	150	160	7,625.48
Seminole:			
\$50 payment.....	126	131	3,809.43
\$20 payment.....	146	148	2,025.36
Total.....	6,904	8,724	180,691.08

Among the applications received there were approximately 3,500 proofs of heirship, indicating that over 50 per cent of the applications are made by heirs. In addition there were submitted to the department for approval and payment 1,528 claims for amounts due Indians from the Choctaw-Chickasaw town-site payments of 1904, 1906, and 1908 and from the Seminole headright payments of 1908 and 1909. The submission of these claims requires a great amount of detail work in securing the necessary letters of guardianship, affidavits of parents or natural guardians in the claims of minors, letters of administration from administrators, and proofs of heirship from relatives and heirs in the claims of deceased persons, the majority of such claims being made to heirs.

EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS.

Of the amount set aside to equalize allotments in the Cherokee Nation, \$541,339.54 was turned over to this agency to be disbursed under supervision to 999 citizens in the restricted class, 513 of which are minors, principally those commonly known as "Newborn" Cherokee citizens, many of whom were enrolled too late to secure an allotment. At the time of allotment many Indians known as the "Night Hawks" were opposed to the allotment of lands in severalty and refused to select allotments. In consequence of their opposition and failure to select allotments, they were arbitrarily allotted or received no allotment at all, there being insufficient acreage for an allotment to each Indian after the rolls had been added to by subsequent legislation. In some instances the Indians selected only a part of an allotment and received a sum of money to equalize their allotments. In the selection of allotments it was the rule to select that which the applicant had improved and was using as a home, but the Night Hawk faction not having made any selection, land which one Indian had improved was in a few instances arbitrarily allotted to some other Indian a member of the Night Hawk faction. In most of such instances the allottee never having accepted his allotment, the Indian who improved the land has retained possession of it unmolested. In a few cases, however, the allottee has decided to take his allotment and has demanded possession. That justice may be done in such cases an attempt is made to purchase the land for the Indian justly entitled to the improvements out of his equalization money. This is the most satisfactory adjustment of these cases. That the funds belonging to minors who have received no allotment might be properly conserved their money, as much as possible, is being invested in lands, and where possible the excess allotment of a parent or relative is purchased.

HEALTH.

No official attention was given the Five Civilized Tribes, from a medical standpoint, until the establishment of local offices in the field, July 1, 1908. Having come in closer contact with the Indian, it became evident that the ravages of tuberculosis, trachoma, and other diseases calculated to hasten death, were doing much harm among the full-blood Indians, about whom little was known to the outside world. This condition having become more alarming, as the work progressed, a movement was started to provide some means of relief, and, in order that accurate and expert information could be secured as to the health conditions among the Indians, a

very thorough investigation has been made under the direction of the Indian Service medical supervisor, and full report submitted, based upon which it is earnestly hoped Congress will provide the necessary means to assist in the prevention and spread of these contagious diseases among the full-blood Indians. I expect to make recommendation for a specific appropriation for the next fiscal year of at least \$25,000 for medical assistance in the full-blood settlements of the Five Tribes, and \$50,000 for the establishment of two sanitarium, one in the Cherokee Nation and another in the Creek Nation that could serve both the Seminoles and Creeks, at which these Indians could be treated especially for tuberculosis, where incipient cases could be taken and in a short time, with proper care and food, many patients could be cured. It is pitiful indeed to picture cases that now exist, where from five to ten Indians, adults and children, are housed under most unsanitary conditions in one or two rooms, with some member of the family suffering with tuberculosis, and where, if this member is not isolated and immediately cared for, it will be almost a miracle if the whole family is not sooner or later similarly afflicted.

Steps are already under way for the establishment of a similar sanitarium in the Choctaw Nation, \$50,000 having been appropriated by the tribe, and Congress, by the act approved June 30, 1913, authorizing the department to set aside sufficient tribal land for this purpose. If an initial appropriation is made for these sanitarium, where the Indians could be cared for at a minimum expense, in almost all of the cases those of the restricted class have sufficient land or money to pay a reasonable charge for their maintenance in a sanitarium and thus these places would, to a large extent, be self-supporting after they were established. There are but few government sanitarium at this time, and these are in the far west, not only inaccessible to these Indians, but are filled with patients from near-by tribes, and it is imperative that early steps be taken to provide some means to better protect the health of the full-blood class of the Five Tribes. In the meantime, the field force of the agency uses every possible means to see that these Indians receive proper medical attention. In necessary cases, where the Indians have no other means, steps are immediately taken to dispose of a portion of their allotments for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their treatment.

EDUCATION.

The only connection that the agency or its field force has with the educational work in the Five Tribes is in cooperation with the school supervisor for eastern Oklahoma. While there are several boarding schools still maintained from tribal funds, and many Indians attend the State district schools and the nonreservation Government schools at Chilocco and Haskell, which are filled as far as their capacity will permit, it is nevertheless true that there are large numbers of full-blood children in the remote districts that are not in school. To supplement the State educational work, and to partially relieve the burden caused by the inability to tax much unrestricted land that Congress intended to make taxable, an appropriation of \$300,000 for the last fiscal year, and a similar sum for the current year, has been made to aid the common schools of the State, and while much assistance is given by this Federal appropriation, the fund and admin-

istrative machinery of the local school officials are entirely inadequate to provide primary education to Indian children in the sparsely settled full-blood districts, or to enforce the compulsory law. Owing to this, and to the great distance which many are compelled to go, many full-blood children are receiving no education whatever. This is a sad thing to contemplate, when we realize that there is a rapidly growing class of Indians, born since March 4, 1906, when the rolls were finally closed, that are now nearly of school age, and who have no allotments nor status as members of the tribes, their only property being that which they may receive by inheritance. The field clerks and the Government farmers make special effort to have these children attend school, but as they are generally poorly clad, and oftentimes both parents and children not interested in education, it is practically impossible to handle this situation with any degree of success without better provision being made to see that all Indian children are placed in educational institutions.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The most important step to place the full-blood Indian upon a self-supporting basis is to educate him along industrial lines. The Government farmers attached to this agency and the various organizations have accomplished much in their efforts to induce the Indian, as well as white farmers, to adopt modern methods and equipment. Comparatively speaking, eastern Oklahoma is agriculturally undeveloped. This condition is largely attributable to the present lease system. So long as the Indian can lease his land and eke out an existence from the rental, it will be difficult to induce him to earn a livelihood by tilling his soil. So much of the land is tied up with long-term and overlapping leases that it is almost impossible to induce a good class of farmers to settle in this country and farm the excess acreage belonging to the Indian. In the first instance the Indian has considerably more land than he can utilize, and if the leasing of his allotment could be supervised, the excess acreage could be sold or leased upon a remunerative basis, and with the funds derived thereby he could be assisted in equipping himself to properly farm the acreage retained.

With the cooperation of the officers of the various railroad companies having lines in eastern Oklahoma, commercial clubs, and associations carrying on industrial work in this territory, a meeting was held at Muskogee, Okla., on February 4, 1913, and plans effected for county organizations for the purpose of advising the farmers and assisting them in securing good seed, preparation of seed beds, and cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of their crops. Through these organizations a more intelligent comprehension of soil conditions may be obtained, thus enabling the farmer to conserve and improve the soil, that it might more readily yield to climatic conditions.

The 12 agricultural agents assigned to the Five Civilized Tribes took an active part in the local farm organizations, and have done everything possible to improve agricultural conditions in the districts in which they are located. They have been detailed to localities in which the greater number of full-blood Indians reside, and in cooperation with the regular field administrative force get in touch with the Indians and advise them in connection with the improving of their farms and the better methods of agriculture.

Summary of the work of Indian service agricultural agents.

Indians visited and advised at their homes.....	2, 736
Indians interviewed and advised elsewhere.....	4, 387
Indians that sought advice on their own initiative.....	539
Indian farm demonstrators.....	130
Number of acres farmed by Indian demonstrators.....	1, 500
Indians induced to secure high-grade seed.....	750
Inspection of live stock, improvements, etc.....	1, 446
Improvement contracts supervised.....	529
Other leases supervised.....	573
Farm bulletins, circulars, etc., sent Indians.....	3, 203
Indian meetings attended and addressed by agricultural agents.....	13
Institutions and other farm meetings attended.....	63
Indian families advised to send children to school.....	715
Actual savings to allottees through efforts of agricultural agents.....	\$17, 810

GOVERNMENT TOWN SITES.

Comparatively speaking, the work in connection with the 308 Government town sites in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes is practically closed, the following statement showing the status of the unfinished work:

Status of town-site work.

Classes.	Creek.	Chickasaw.	Choctaw.	Total.
Final payments not made.....		215	1, 881	2, 096
Forfeited (to be resold).....	109		64	173
Vacant (unsold).....			1, 425	1, 425
Reserved for mining purposes.....			761	761
Total.....	109	215	4, 131	4, 455

Where final payments have not yet been made in the Chickasaw Nation, these lots are those in the town site of Tuttle, which has been and is still involved in litigation.

There were no additional government town sites established in the Five Civilized Tribes during the past year. Work in connection with those already established is rapidly coming to a close.

During the year the final payment was credited on 1,544 town lots, and there were approximately 800 Choctaw-Chickasaw patents prepared for execution by the tribal executives. The amount collected on account of town lots during the year was \$40,338.64, all except \$100 being for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. These make a grand total of \$4,519,070.08 placed to the credit of various nations for town lots since the commencement of this work in 1900.

The following statement shows the total receipts from town lots for the benefit of the various nations:

Proceeds of sale of town lots, 1900 to 1913.

Fiscal year.	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and and Chickasaw.	Total.
1900 to 1912, inclusive.....	\$737, 436. 26	\$773, 049. 40	\$2, 968, 245. 78	\$4, 478, 731. 44
1913.....	100. 00		40, 238. 64	40, 338. 64
Total.....	737, 536. 26	773, 049. 40	3, 008, 484. 42	4, 519, 070. 08

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTRUDER WORK.

Except in the Cherokee Nation, this work is practically closed. In this nation certain freedmen claimants, whose rights to select an allotment were adversely determined in the Whitmire case, refused to surrender to the successful allottee the lands they had selected as an allotment. Fifty-three such cases were handled during the year. In all except two cases (in which a temporary restraining order was obtained) the allottees were placed in possession with little opposition. It develops, in connection with many complaints, that parties are in possession of Indian lands without authority of the allottee. In most of such cases parties who have desired to use the land have taken possession upon their failure to locate the allottee and secure his authority. These cases are readily adjusted by the field clerks.

TAXATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

Comparatively speaking, very few complaints regarding the taxation of restricted lands were lodged with the field clerks during the year. Owing to the many unsettled questions regarding the alienation of inherited lands, and by reason of errors, in a few instances, have restricted lands been taxed. These cases are readily adjusted by the field clerks, upon bringing the matter to the attention of the county authorities. Prior to the decision of the United States Supreme Court of May 13, 1912, homesteads of unrestricted allottees were generally assessed for taxation. In cases where taxes were paid, and the counties were without funds at this time to refund same, since the Supreme Court decision many requests have been made by the allottees for assistance in recovering such payments. Such advice and assistance are rendered these allottees as is consistent with the authority of the department in matters affecting the unrestricted class. By reason of the courts having held that the Chickasaw Freedmen were not entitled to participate in division of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation, State authorities have contended that these allotments were merely gifts received from the United States and therefore taxable, and the lower courts have so held. In many instances allottees have neglected to pay their taxes, resulting in the sale of such lands and issuance of tax certificates and deeds by the county authorities. A great many of these cases involve lands belonging to minors who are protected under the provisions of section 20 of article 9, chapter 38, Oklahoma State session laws, 1909, with reference to the sale of land for taxes, as follows:

* * * *Provided*, That infants, idiots, and insane persons may redeem any land belonging to them sold for taxes within one year after the expiration of such disability
 * * * : *And provided further*, That only 10 per cent interest shall be charged a the redemption of land sold on the part of infants, idiots, and insane persons.

Under this provision the usual time for the redemption of property would not run against minors. This condition was brought to the attention of the different tribal attorneys and the general matter to the attention of the governor of Oklahoma and the commissioner of charities and corrections.

By reason of the question having been raised as to authority of the State to tax unrestricted land of the Seminole Nation, previous to the issuance of patent, many Seminole citizens, awaiting the ruling

of the courts on this question, did not pay the taxes assessed against their allotments. As the taxes had accumulated for several years, and in order that these allottees might not lose their property on account of their inability to pay these delinquent taxes, it was recommended that Congress authorize the payment of these taxes out of the proposed \$200 per capita distribution, which was authorized by act of Congress approved June 30, 1913.

CONCLUSION.

It may not be a profitless conclusion of this report to speculate upon the oft-repeated popular dictum that the march of civilization demands that the Indian generally be speedily placed upon an equal footing with the white man. It is urged that he has a habit of undue reliance upon governmental supervision at the expense of individual initiative. We have frequent comparisons of the Indian in his present state with the negro at emancipation. However, the racial training of the two followed totally divergent lines: The Indian lived a roaming, huntsman life of comparative ease. The negro's earliest training was to labor. We attempt to change the whole economic life of the Indian in the short space of a generation. Applying this to the older full blood, who had no educational advantages, absorbing only what he could by environment, is it not forcing too high a standard upon a mind unable to grasp its real significance? As to this class, they must remain under the care of a protecting paternal government, and our aim should be to use most diligent effort to see that the new generation has the opportunity their forefathers lacked, and this I fear we are not completely doing in the Five Civilized Tribes. I can not too strongly advocate three cardinal duties that we not only owe to the Indian, but that are due the citizenship generally of the Indian country:

1. Continued and more practical care of the health and property of the older, uneducated, full-blood Indian, and the disposition, under proper supervision, of his excess landholdings.

2. The immediate placing of all mature, able-bodied Indians entirely upon their own resources when shown that they have had sufficient experience or education to enable them to earn a livelihood.

3. Systematic and compulsory education of every Indian child, and conservation of his property in the meantime.

We have formed the habit of believing that the Indian situation, as it faces us now, is in its most important period. This I feel is very erroneous. Every adult Indian now has more or less property or money, and we fail to appreciate that the hills contain thousands of children not officially recognized as members of the tribes, but who are really Indians in every sense. The problem of this new unallotted generation, the eldest of whom are now 7 years of age, is one seldom considered, but to my mind the most serious that Oklahoma must face in the future, from the Indian standpoint. A trip to these remote districts finds these children unable to speak English, scantily and slovenly clothed, presenting a hopeless subject from which we expect a self-supporting American citizen in but a few years. Unless the Government or the State realizes the vast importance of educating and training this younger element, it is not difficult to portray the conditions that will exist when what little they may inherit from their allotted ancestors is eaten up. If we are to turn over to the State a self-sustaining Indian people, it can only be done

by a gradual process and a vigorous educational policy for every Indian child. This can not be accomplished by any "hit and miss" plan of here and there a pupil attending school.

Every child of Indian parentage must be sought out to see that it is steadily in school. If the ideal condition of education at home in district schools can not be obtained, because of inaccessibility or lack of interest of local officials or parents, then the department should see that the children, in such cases, are sent to a tribal or Government boarding school; this will be necessary in many cases of full-bloods, because the children often start later in life, and being in the minority, as compared with whites, become discouraged. Full-blood parents are unable to furnish proper clothing or books, and in the mountainous localities the district schools are too far apart to be in reach of many children.

One of the curses of the younger part-blood element to-day is the expectation of some time securing quite large sums from the undistributed tribal estate. It would be much to the interest and advancement of these Indians if Congress would promptly provide the necessary authority for the final distribution of the tribal property and payments to the unrestricted class of their respective shares, and the individualization and proper use of the shares belonging to the full-blood or restricted class.

Next in importance to education is the improvement of the health of the Indians. We can not expect men to labor, even if fitted by necessary training, if they are physically weak. The ravages of tuberculosis, trachoma, and other dangerous diseases should be earnestly grappled with, and to this end I make specific recommendations under the proper heading of this report.

Next we should separate, through intelligent investigation, the mature, able-bodied competent from the sick, old, or uneducated restricted class, distinguishing in Government operations clearly between the competent ne'er-do-well, the part-blood business or professional man—Indians only in name—and the simple-minded, trusting-natured, easily influenced full-blood, who would be wholly unfitted to earn a day's wages at any trade, and upon the dissipation of his tribal patrimony would soon become a public charge.

All of this can not be done by the stroke of a pen; it will require:

1. Congressional action to close and distribute the tribal estate.
2. Ample appropriations to improve the sanitary home life and physical condition of the Indians.
3. A realization of the importance of compulsory education, and appropriations sufficient to effectively enforce same.
4. Practical and careful administrative action to separate the competent from the noncompetent.
5. Under the peculiar probate conditions, by reason of such numbers of minors owning realty, systematic and ample assistance should be temporarily provided to assist the State to properly safeguard the estates of this infant class.

These suggestions I feel are neither impracticable nor sentimental, but, on the contrary, this policy, or such a one as will accomplish similar results, would be speedily recognized as all-important for the establishment of a useful line of action for the correction and improvement of conditions.

DANA H. KELSEY,
United States Indian Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES SCHOOLS.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Government's educational work among the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

SCOPE OF DUTIES.

Early in the past year there was added to the work formerly assigned to the supervisor the supervision of both agency and school work on the Sac and Fox, Shawnee, and Seneca reservations in Oklahoma and of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations in Kansas. The work on these reservations outside the Five Tribes does not enter into the present report, but is mentioned owing to its having required about 10 weeks of the time formerly devoted wholly to Five Tribes' schools. The clerical work of the Muskogee office was more than doubled by added responsibility for the distribution of the fund of \$300,000 for the aid of public schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations. Besides the regular correspondence with the Indian Office, there were sent within the district 2,449 letters, the number received being 1,431. Circular letters of information and request for data concerning vouchers for payment, public school attendance of Indians, etc., were sent to the number of 26,100. It was necessary to correspond or to attempt correspondence with each of the 2,308 public school districts included in the above territory. In some hundreds of cases from two to four letters were necessary in order to secure one necessary report from a school district. No change has been made as to the handling of the correspondence of Five Civilized Tribes Boarding Schools, all such passing through the Muskogee office as heretofore, the supervisor approving requests for expenditures at the several schools and recommending the apportionment of tribal funds among schools of the same nation.

The inspection of schools and agencies has occupied about three-fourths of the time of the supervisor, the remainder being devoted to office work, correspondence, planning improvements or improved methods for the schools, and at intervals or en route the pursuit of some pedagogical studies.

AID OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Owing to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendering nontaxable a large portion of the Indian allotments in Eastern Oklahoma, an appropriation was made by Congress in the amount of \$300,000 for the fiscal year 1913 for the "Aid of public schools" of said section. The territory to be covered by the distribution covers the 40 counties formerly known as the Indian Territory, now organized into public school districts under the laws of Oklahoma.

In reestablishing the system of Government aid to these public schools every effort was made to leave the local district officers free to perform their proper functions without dictation on the part of

those representing the United States, it being conceived by the latter officials that the educational interests of the State and of the Indians residing therein would be best served by interesting local school authorities as vitally as possible in the regular attendance of Indians at public schools. Our department has therefore steadily declined to make or recommend the appointment of teachers or to interfere in the local management of state schools, the aim being to place the Government funds where most needed, owing to the impoverished condition of many districts, and at the same time using the distribution to encourage the attendance of Indians.

After considerable delay, with much correspondence and after careful consideration of the somewhat complicated conditions to be met, a system was devised which, while confessedly imperfect, enabled each district to maintain a minimum of seven months' school. The very few serious criticisms from county superintendents and other public-school officials serve only to accentuate the generally expressed feeling of satisfaction on the part of the great majority of those interested or affected. Without this aid many districts could have had but two or four months school, or in some instances none worth considering. Incorporated towns or cities were not aided except by a comparatively small per capita payment. In arranging bases for the distribution of this fund much valuable data was collected as to the place of residence and school attendance of Indians in the Five Tribes. Especial attention is called to the appended tabulation of statistics as of importance in making plans for future distributions of funds.

EMPLOYEES.

Changes in the superintendents of five of the twelve schools occurred during the year, the schools affected being Eufaula, Cherokee, Nuyaka, Jones, and Tuskahoma. Changes at Nuyaka and Bloomfield have been authorized for the beginning of 1914, bringing, however, but one new superintendent into the work of the district. Quoting from my report for the previous fiscal year, it may again be said with propriety that:

While the positions in the schools of this district are not technically under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, the spirit of these regulations has at all times been the guide in filling vacancies. The superintendents have cooperated without exception with the efforts of the supervisor to make merit the only basis of appointment, retention, or promotion.

The previous high standard of personality and service has been maintained, barring the few individual cases where employees have been found ill adapted to the work undertaken. As heretofore, teachers needing special preparation for better work have been advised and assisted in selecting proper summer schools and in the choice of literature bearing upon their own teaching problem. The preparation and general qualifications of industrial employees still is considerably below the desired standard, although they lack little in the way of industry or faithfulness.

HEALTH-PLAY.

These two former headings are hyphenated advisedly, as systematic supervised play has been one of the innovations contributing most to improved health conditions.

All pupils were examined for trachoma, and after operations, when needed, treatment was continued throughout the year with excellent results. It would be grossly inaccurate to state that trachoma has been stamped out, for such would be the work of many years extended to the adult and to the homes which still remain the breeding places of the disease. The measures and teaching for the prevention of tuberculosis have been continued without abatement, illustrated lectures by the supervising physician adding much to the vividness of the lessons taught. The oiling of floors and the use of sweeping compound to prevent dust, the campaign against the spitting nuisance, and the demand for ventilation have again brought excellent results. The varied diet, the one best inheritance from the former contract system, has been retained, and with much satisfaction it is noted has been extended to the Government Indian schools of other districts.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Continued difficulty is experienced in securing competent instructors in manual training and agriculture, although some improvement has been made in both lines. It seems almost a necessity that superintendents personally supervise the agricultural teaching in these small schools, and this they are now being urged to do. A cotton-growing contest is now going on, a trophy being offered for the school growing the best acre of cotton during the present season. Modern methods of culture and seed selection are important elements in the anticipated results. In manual training it is difficult to secure a man who can manufacture a knife tray from the blue print and who also has the architectural and practical skill necessary to construct a hen coop or similar small building.

The teaching of housekeeping has been exceedingly well done in two or three schools and fairly well done in the remainder. Additional cottages are to be constructed, and renewed efforts to secure competent instructors for all schools are now being made, and in all schools where the teaching has been well done and anything approaching adequate facilities provided the enthusiasm of the girls for such training has been most encouraging.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Extensive improvements have been made at the Euchee Boarding School, Sapulpa, including cement walks, sleeping porches, and the remodeling of old buildings for laundry and warehouse, shop, domestic science cottage, barn, and tool house. Modern baths and toilets are now being constructed in one-story annexes to the boys' and to the girls' dormitories. A 4-inch water main now for the first time gives this school adequate fire protection instead of the 1-inch pipe 1,200 feet in length, which formerly conveyed the school's sole water supply. At Eufaula, cement walks, a new warehouse, coal house, and connection with the city sewer system has added much to the comfort of pupils and employees as well as the appearance of the grounds and the facilities for the preservation of property. The Cherokee School has added a screened porch and bath house, besides new fencing of the school farm. Wheelock Academy has completed a modern barn and an exceptionally fine domestic science cottage.

Armstrong Academy has done much good fencing, grading of lawns, and planting of trees, besides building a farmer's cottage. Jones Academy has improved its heating system, and all the other schools have made many minor improvements.

ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS.

A record is kept in the Muskogee office of each letter passing to or from the several schools, showing dates and subjects. This includes requests for authority and the action taken thereon, so that at all times the condition of each school's finances is known. A brief is kept of quarterly school reports and other detailed information with reference to the schools. Much assistance has been rendered in the way of planning improvements, securing quotations, and interpreting regulations, which does not appear in correspondence with your office, but which is preliminary thereto. The clerical work at the schools has been much improved.

STATISTICS.

Tabulated statements are appended showing the data upon which the public-school apportionment has been distributed, as well as information pertaining to the contract and tribal schools.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. B. BROWN,
Supervisor.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

Statistics of tribal boarding schools.

	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost of buildings and repairs.	Cost of maintenance.	Total annual expenditure.	Amount collected, board of employees.	Net total expenditure.
Choctaw Nation:								
Armstrong Male Orphan Academy	100	120	104	\$2,767.54	\$21,844.08	\$24,611.62	\$1,100.47	\$23,511.15
Jones Male Academy	100	173	95	1,078.38	20,537.91	21,616.29	862.99	20,753.30
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy	85	89	82	4,801.28	16,005.73	20,807.01	1,016.55	19,790.46
Tuskahoma Female Academy	100	148	107	3,092.87	17,920.43	21,013.30	1,060.25	19,953.05
Chickasaw Nation:								
Bloomfield Seminary	80	98	71	1,477.85	14,188.22	15,666.07	749.25	14,916.82
Collins Institute	52	73	47	1,577.57	13,423.97	15,001.54	656.55	14,344.99
Seminole Nation:								
Mekuskey Academy	100	110	88	995.87	17,361.23	18,357.10	1,089.42	17,267.68
Creek Nation:								
Euchee Boarding School	100	150	108	8,940.50	16,582.38	25,522.88	1,220.12	24,302.76
Eufaula Boarding School	100	109	80	2,634.96	15,758.90	18,393.86	827.96	17,565.90
Nuyaka Boarding School	90	116	76	735.00	17,137.49	17,872.49	1,148.48	16,724.01
Tulahassee Boarding School	75	97	75	171.48	12,325.19	12,496.67	.....	12,496.67
Cherokee Nation:								
Cherokee Orphan Training School	66	71	66	1,465.82	17,757.84	19,223.66	1,034.47	18,189.19

*Boarding schools.***Armstrong Male Academy:**

Post-office address, Academy, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Bokchito, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Bokchito.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Bokchito, Okla., 4 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Total enrollment, 120.

Average attendance, 104.

Jones Male Academy:

Post-office address, Hartshorne, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Hartshorne, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Hartshorne, Okla.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Hartshorne, Okla., 4 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Total enrollment, 173.

Average attendance, 95.

Wheelock Female Academy:

Post-office address, Millerton, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Millerton, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Millerton, Okla.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Millerton, Okla., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 85.

Total enrollment, 89.

Average attendance, 82.

Tuskahoma Female Academy:

Post-office address, Tuskahoma, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Tuskahoma, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Tuskahoma, Okla.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Tuskahoma, Okla., 4 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Total enrollment, 148.

Average attendance, 107.

Bloomfield Seminary:

Post-office address, Hendrix, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Kemp City, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Kemp City, Okla., about 2 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 80.

Total enrollment, 98.

Average attendance, 71.

Collins Institute:

Post-office address, Frisco, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Stonewall, Okla.

Telephone connection, Stonewall, Okla.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Stonewall, Okla., 6 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 52.

Total enrollment, 73.

Average attendance, 47.

Cherokee Orphan Training School:

Post-office address, Park Hill, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Tahlequah, Okla.

Telephone connection, Government line from Tahlequah.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Park Hill, Okla., 3 miles by private conveyance or Tahlequah 6 miles.

Capacity, 66.

Total enrollment, 71.

Average attendance, 66.

Mekusukey Academy:

Post-office address, Mekusukey, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Seminole, Okla.

Telephone connection, Government line to Seminole.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Seminole, Okla., 5 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Total enrollment, 110.

Average attendance, 88.

Eufaula Boarding School:

Post-office address, Eufaula, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Eufaula, Okla.

Telephone connection with regular telephone line.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Eufaula, Okla., 1 mile from depot.

Capacity, 100.

Total enrollment, 109.

Average attendance, 80.

Euchee Boarding School:

Post-office address, Sapulpa, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Sapulpa, Okla.

Telephone connection with regular telephone line.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Sapulpa, Okla., 1 mile from depot.

Capacity, 100.

Total enrollment, 150.

Average attendance, 108.

Nuyaka Boarding School:

Post-office address, Nuyaka, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Beggs, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Beggs, Okla.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Beggs, Okla., 12 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 90.

Total enrollment, 116.

Average attendance, 76.

Tulahassee Boarding School:

Post-office address, Tullahassee, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Tullahassee, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Tullahassee, Okla., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 75.

Total enrollment, 97.

Average attendance, 75.

*Day school.***Hildebrand School:**

Post-office address, Estella, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Vinita, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Vinita, Okla., by livery conveyance.

Capacity, 35.

Total enrollment, 35.

Average attendance, 16.

Enrollment of students from Five Civilized Tribes in Haskell Institute and Chilocco Training School.

	Choctaw	Chickasaw	Creek	Seminole	Cherokee	Total
<i>Haskell Institute</i>						
Enrolled:						
Male.....	26	3	65	8	37	139
Female.....	16	1	40	10	24	91
	42	4	105	18	61	230
<i>Chilocco Training School.</i>						
Enrolled:						
Male.....	13	8	33	20	54	128
Female.....	10	8	24	9	30	81
	23	16	57	29	84	209
Total.....	65	20	162	47	145	439

Statistics of contract schools.

	Enrollment.	Restricted.	Unrestricted.	Average attendance.	Amount paid.
Hargrove College, Ardmore, Okla.:					
Choctaw.....	14	2	12	6.4	\$571.37
Chickasaw.....	30	8	22	22.7	2,041.22
Oklahoma Presbyterian College, Durant, Okla.:					
Choctaw.....	28	3	25	20.5	2,093.34
Chickasaw.....	25	1	24	16.4	1,703.29
Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo, Okla.:					
Choctaw.....	54	16	38	37.5	4,109.24
Chickasaw.....	43	22	21	27.1	3,014.71
Old Goodland Indian Industrial School, Hugo, Okla.:					
Choctaw.....	85	85	.....	77.7	9,326.51
El Meta Bond College, Minco, Okla.: Chickasaw.....	14	5	9	13.3	1,405.32
St. Agnes Mission, Antlers, Okla.: Choctaw.....	50	37	13	40.1	4,320.00
St. Agnes Academy, Ardmore, Okla.:					
Choctaw.....	57	9	48	44.6	4,813.75
Chickasaw.....	35	12	23	25.3	2,738.44
St. Joseph's School, Chickasha, Okla.:					
Choctaw.....	11	11	.....	9.3	1,007.17
Chickasaw.....	10	3	7	7	755.91
St. Elizabeth's School, Purcell, Okla.:					
Choctaw.....	28	14	14	23.3	2,517.24
Chickasaw.....	24	3	21	20.3	2,198.12
Total:					
Choctaw.....	327	177	150	.....	28,758.62
Chickasaw.....	181	54	127	.....	13,857.61
	508	231	277	.....	42,616.23

Number.	County.	Dis- tricts.	Indians.	Enumeration.				Indian pupils en- rolled in schools outside in- corporated towns.	Number of incor- porated towns.	Payments.					Total.
				Whites.	Freed- men.	Negroes other than freed- men.	Total.			\$1 per capita, Novem- ber, De- cember, January.	Based on teachers' salary and tax levy.	Tuition 75 cents per month attendance Indian pupils.	Minority schools.	Per capita basis enumera- tion out- side incor- porated towns.	
1	Adair.....	39	1,401	2,455	.....	9	3,865	791	2	\$4,203	\$2,132.00	\$1,823.57	.....	\$1,325.25	\$9,483.82
2	Atoka.....	49	363	4,511	25	505	5,404	211	2	1,164	3,623.50	430.90	.....	1,980.00	7,198.40
3	Bryan.....	72	747	9,597	153	470	10,967	328	8	2,550	3,386.25	850.80	.....	3,225.15	10,012.20
4	Carter.....	61	366	7,132	181	1,100	8,779	107	8	1,641	4,401.62	142.52	.....	2,302.90	8,488.04
5	Cherokee.....	76	1,650	4,195	6	374	6,225	982	2	4,954	2,820.50	1,601.80	.....	2,086.00	11,462.30
6	Choctaw.....	42	368	5,965	220	1,108	7,661	215	6	1,743	420.00	368.05	\$1,480	1,909.35	5,920.40
7	Coal.....	48	305	4,991	.....	259	5,555	222	5	906	2,117.75	451.47	400	1,459.80	5,335.02
8	Craig.....	74	1,462	4,291	61	289	6,103	856	3	4,569	770.00	2,465.10	.....	1,584.40	9,388.50
9	Creek.....	70	252	6,791	4	1,171	8,218	106	6	768	1,318.44	221.56	.....	2,111.85	4,419.85
10	Delaware.....	72	1,140	3,041	12	.....	4,193	850	8	3,448	3,820.00	1,909.50	.....	1,611.90	10,789.40
11	Garvin.....	71	506	8,060	82	784	9,432	200	6	1,764	7,622.79	442.76	800	2,619.00	13,248.55
12	Grady.....	65	349	8,468	.....	434	9,251	149	6	1,047	4,431.10	395.10	.....	1,528.00	7,401.20
13	Haskell.....	54	429	6,048	3	136	6,616	227	6	1,296	3,578.00	368.32	465	2,039.40	7,746.72
14	Hughes.....	74	522	7,667	5	575	8,769	273	7	1,555	1,083.00	490.71	.....	2,467.60	5,596.31
15	Jefferson.....	43	121	4,908	.....	54	5,083	50	7	363	3,720.39	67.69	.....	969.75	5,120.83
16	Johnston.....	59	430	5,436	.....	281	6,147	180	6	1,280	4,585.61	408.51	100	1,832.30	8,206.42
17	Latimer.....	37	219	2,912	.....	178	3,309	153	2	657	2,560.00	162.14	310	1,133.10	4,822.24
18	Leflore.....	107	652	9,722	10	527	10,911	276	10	1,984	5,994.75	500.83	500	3,031.60	12,011.18
19	Love.....	32	142	3,650	.....	409	4,201	85	4	426	3,027.99	226.92	330	1,299.60	5,310.51
20	Marshall.....	43	300	4,005	.....	54	4,359	152	4	900	1,748.25	284.85	.....	1,414.80	4,347.90
21	Mayes.....	65	1,194	3,569	78	173	5,014	791	5	3,806	1,186.25	1,647.85	.....	1,620.45	8,260.55
22	Murray.....	30	186	3,592	13	79	3,870	85	5	597	2,206.47	162.68	300	906.30	4,172.45
23	Muskogee.....	90	1,496	9,643	495	4,726	16,360	627	12	5,973	825.75	1,202.00	1,440	2,932.65	12,373.40
24	McClain.....	47	297	5,141	21	391	5,830	136	4	878	2,298.60	244.41	.....	1,686.80	5,107.81
25	McIntosh.....	61	613	4,507	43	2,167	7,330	360	6	1,958	1,455.00	616.90	.....	2,260.35	6,290.25
26	McCurtain.....	81	770	4,754	211	1,422	7,157	283	6	2,911	3,416.00	321.31	.....	2,451.60	9,099.91
27	Nowata.....	50	710	3,029	38	564	4,341	399	5	2,244	384.75	704.64	100	1,035.90	4,469.29
28	Okfuskee.....	48	335	4,241	27	3,121	7,724	115	5	1,086	668.75	180.00	1,760	2,176.00	5,870.75
29	Oklmulgee.....	54	322	4,831	60	1,985	7,198	144	4	1,146	869.00	282.84	215	1,774.90	4,287.74
30	Ottawa.....	20	496	4,675	.....	.....	5,171	196	4	1,488	50.00	631.66	.....	505.35	2,675.01
31	Pittsburg.....	101	688	12,923	30	1,164	14,805	363	11	2,164	6,046.00	630.90	.....	3,261.60	12,102.50
32	Pontotoc.....	63	334	8,486	122	162	9,104	136	5	1,362	3,358.97	287.59	1,050	2,639.25	8,697.81
33	Pushmataha.....	49	256	3,277	78	3,648	3,648	142	2	856	2,204.00	263.34	200	1,337.40	4,860.74
34	Rogers.....	41	1,174	5,393	50	180	6,797	538	8	3,643	1,764.42	1,246.76	380	1,173.15	8,207.33
35	Seminole.....	48	180	4,863	187	1,500	6,730	80	4	1,101	4,239.00	91.77	2,880	2,499.75	10,511.52
36	Sequoyah.....	69	1,144	6,799	41	940	8,924	619	7	3,533	1,025.00	1,249.51	.....	2,857.05	8,664.56

37	Stephens.....	41	86	7,782	.....	21	7,889	75	3	258	4,392.11	179.19	.....	1,554.75	6,384.05
38	Tulsa.....	41	461	8,456	.....	693	9,610	152	8	1,383	300.00	454.05	.....	1,337.85	3,474.90
39	Wagoner.....	71	549	3,599	69	2,929	7,146	195	5	1,854	2,860.00	620.08	175	2,332.35	7,841.43
40	Washington.....	26	438	4,780	.....	111	5,329	101	6	1,314	.....	256.06	.....	459.20	2,029.26
		2,284	23,442	228,112	2,284	31,123	284,975	12,959	218	76,957	102,712.57	24,896.69	12,885	74,725.60	292,176.86

